# The New-York Times.

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# OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

## THE LATEST ASPECT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

### NO NEW FACTS FOR PUBLICATION—THE CORRESPONDENCE TAKEN A NEW TURN—GEN. SICKLES UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE LEFT MADRID—THE SITUATION STILL HOPEFUL.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—There are no new facts which can be made public to-night concerning the state of negotiations with Spain in regard to the seizure of the Virginius. It would appear that correspondence which was expected to come to an end yesterday has taken a new turn, which requires a few hours additional time, though no extended delay in the issue is deemed possible. No announcement of Mr. Sickles having left Madrid has been received, though it is not impossible that in pursuance of instructions now generally understood to have been given he has taken his departure to-day. If so the cable will doubtless give the information before morning. The Spanish Cabinet is believed to be honestly disposed to yield to the demands of this Government, and if Mr. Sickles has left Madrid, the prospect of a peaceful solution is not by that fact made impossible. Such a solution is to-night no less likely than last night or the night before. The situation is undoubtedly still hopeful.

### APPLICATION OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE SENATE IN 1857, TO THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Certain resolutions were adopted by the unanimous vote of the Senate of the United States, June 16, 1858, which set forth the law that the United States has always maintained to be applicable to cases similar to the seizure of the Virginius. The resolutions related to the action of British cruisers engaged in suppressing the slave trade, which cruisers had overhauled and boarded merchant vessels of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, on suspicion that they were slave-traders. President Buchanan ordered a naval force into the Gulf of Mexico, with instructions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." The resolutions referred to were three in number, and the American opinion of what the flag of the nation on a national vessel protects, is laid down in the first as follows:

*Resolved*, As the judgment of the Senate, that American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessels by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States.

The two succeeding resolutions expressed the opinion of the Senate that the violations of this immunity by the vessels of Great Britain [illegible] to required unequivocal and final disposition of the subject touching the rights involved, so as to satisfy the just demands of the United States, and preclude like aggressive occurrences in the future. They also approved the measures for protection adopted by the Executive. The dispute was subsequently adjusted between the two Governments in accordance with the principles laid down by the United States.

The case of the Virginius, while differing in some respects from the affairs alluded to in the resolutions, was precisely similar in the most important particulars. She had the American flag and American papers, and was, after all the evidence her captors could have had, as much an American vessel as any of those boarded by the British cruisers in 1858.

### NEGOTIATIONS STILL IN PROGRESS—NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTED SCUTTLING OF THE VIRGINIUS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—It is stated on what is believed to be good authority that our Government has extended the time for definite reply from Spain to the demands of our Government, and it can be said, coming from an official source, that negotiations are still in progress; but affairs are in such a condition that not even an intimation can be given of their character. There is reason for saying, with certainty, that the prospect is not so favorable for an adjustment of the Virginius difficulty as, several days ago, there were grounds for believing. The report that the Spanish Cabinet had agreed to surrender that vessel was predicated mainly on professions of amity and the expression of a willingness on the part of the Castelar Cabinet to do everything compatible with honor in satisfaction of the wishes of the United States, and also from the friendly assurances of Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, and his action in the premises.

This Government yesterday and to-day was in receipt of dispatches from Madrid, giving the result of the interviews between Minister Sickles and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, on points in controversy not yet concluded, nor from present indications is it probable the matter will soon be terminated by negotiation, although it is hoped there will be something definite to lay before Congress on the day the President's message shall be transmitted to that body. As the negotiation is still pending, there can be no truth in the report freely circulated to-day that Minister Sickles has left Madrid for Paris, and as to the scuttling of the Virginius in the port of Havana—nother rumor which, extensively prevailing, found few believers—inquiry at an official source to-night failed to confirm it.

The President this morning called at the residence of Secretary Fish, with whom he had a consultation on the pending negotiations.

## NAVAL OPERATIONS.

### RETURN OF POWHATAN AND MANHATTAN TO THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The Government vessels Powhatan and Manhattan returned to the breakwater at 5 o'clock this afternoon on account of heavy weather.

### RECRUITING FOR THE MARINE CORPS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Secretary of the Navy has directed the Superintendent of Recruiting, United States Marine Corps, to take the necessary steps to recruit the Marine Corps up to the full limit allowed by the act of July, 1861. This act provides for 3,500 men. The present strength of the corps is about 2,000. Eight hundred men will be required at once for the guards of the various ships that will go into commission during next week and the week following. To procure this number, orders have been given by the Superintendent of Recruiting to the different recruiting officers to [illegible] in additional papers, and to use every [illegible] to secure men as speedily as possible. [illegible] four officers, located [illegible] No. 39 Chatham [illegible] Front street; Boston, No. 168 Blackstone street, and Baltimore, No. 36 Camden street. There is no truth in the report circulated in this city, that the Secretary of the Navy contemplates ordering the formation of a battalion of 800 marines for service at Key West.

### THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

No visitors were allowed into the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, and although work was continued on the Colorado and other vessels in course of preparation, most of the shops wore a deserted look.

## THE VIRGINIUS VICTIMS.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF CAPT. FRY'S FAMILY.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Subscriptions have been started here for the family of Capt. Fry, the commander of the Virginius.

## COMMEMORATION OF THE CUBAN MASSACRES.

Yesterday, special services were held in the Church of Santiago, in Twenty-second street, in commemoration of the day on which the eight Cuban medical students of the University of Havana were put to death. As soon as the regular morning services had concluded, the Cubans and Cuban sympathizers began to enter the church, and in a brief time the edifice was filled. A large proportion of the assemblage were ladies. The services were in accordance with the ritual for the day, but were interspersed with prayers and chants especially suited for the occasion. The music consisted of the following selections, the whole programme being under the charge of Señor Agramonte, the organist of the church: "Gloria" by Gunther; "Te Deum," by Kotchlaum; "Inflammatus," by Rossini; hymn "Be thou with me," by Hillier, and "Angels ever bright," from Handel. The solo parts were given by Miss Henne in a very effective manner. "Vital spark of heavenly flame," the words of which were arranged by the Pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. De Palma, was given by the whole choir, consisting of Señor Boy (tenor,) Señor Mantinez (basso,) Señor Mendez (soprano,) Señora Henne (contralto.) At the conclusion of the services Rev. J. De Palma preached. He selected for his text Genesis, x., 4, 5: "And the Lord said unto Cain, where is thy brother Abel? And he said I knew not; am I my brother's keeper? And he said, what hast thou done; the voice of thy brothers' blood calleth unto me from the ground." He said: Blessed be the time when wiser hearts hear the cry of eternal justice that enlists us in the army of those who are fighting for the right and the truth, and then alluded to the struggle which was going on in Cuba for the past five years. The inhuman massacres in Cuba were heartrending to hear of, yet they had continued for years without the intervention of any Christian nation. The preacher said he had no desire to stimulate a feeling of vengeance against the Spaniards, but merely to honor the memory of those who had fallen in the performance of their duties and to protest against the repetition of such crimes as had been perpetrated in future, because in doing so he performed a religious duty. They meet to-day to pray their Heavenly Father to change the hearts of the Spanish tyrants.

The reverend gentlemen here enumerated the names of the students who were murdered, giving to each one a suitable recognition and commended his hearers to an emulation of their noble deeds, exhibiting true devotion and abnegation of self. He closed his remarks by saying that in this, the second anniversary of the Havana massacre, they should remember not alone the names of the victims, but that the whole civilized world had condemned the course of Spain in permitting her officials to commit such atrocities, which were an outrage against the civilization of the age.

### CUBAN EMANCIPATION.

At a meeting of colored citizens last evening, at the Bethel Colored Church, Sullivan street, Rev. W. F. Butler presiding, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we urge upon our Government, in the settlement of the Virginius affair, not to forget the thousands of bondsmen in Cuba, and to make the emancipation of the island one of the terms of settlement.

*Resolved*, That Cuba must be free.

## POPULAR FEELING.

### A PEACE MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The advocates of peace met to-day, in Lincoln Hall, and resolved against recourse on the part of the United States to arms in retaliation for the insults offered by Spain. The meeting also took up the question of labor reform, one speaker boldly declaring that if the worst comes to the worst, want will know no law.

## ON THE WAY TO KEY WEST.

### THE POWHATAN AND THE MONITOR—SKETCH OF THE MANHATTAN AND HER OFFICERS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

UNITED STATES STEAM-SHIP POWHATAN,
DELAWARE RIVER, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873.

After the fog cleared yesterday afternoon, we came from Billingsport down to an anchorage opposite Conysville. This morning at 5:30 o'clock, the weather being bright and fine, we dropped down the river to this anchorage opposite Penntown, and within sight of Delaware City. Here we shall await the coming of the Manhattan, which is following us slowly. We shall probably take her in tow here, and proceed to sea, but it is impossible to foresee when we shall finally put off. I give a brief sketch of the Manhattan and her officers.

THE MANHATTAN AND HER OFFICERS.

The Manhattan is a monitor, carrying two 15-inch guns in her turret. She was built at Greenpoint, Long Island, in 1862-63. She came near burning up in Pensacola Bay, but the fire was smothered by closing her up completely. She afterward participated in the fight of Mobile Bay, under Commander Nicholson. She has several times sprung dangerous leaks, and has been in danger of foundering more than once. She is considered in the navy to be a rather unlucky craft, and while there is general objection to service on any monitor, there are added special objections to serving on the Manhattan. Above the water-line she has five iron plates one inch thick, and her turret is eleven inches thick. The following is a list of the officers of the Manhattan, with notes of their service: Commander Arthur R. Yates was appointed from the State of New-York Sept. 24, 1853, and remained at the Naval Academy till 1857, when he was attached to the steam frigate Minnesota, East India Squadron, where he served till 1859. He was on sloop Cyane, Pacific Squadron, 1861-63, and received his commission as Lieutenant April 18, 1861. In 1864 to 1865 served in steamer Augusta and the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron; was commissioned Lieutenant Commander Nov. 16, 1864, and commanded steamer Chocura, Gulf Squadron, 1865-67; steamer Piscataqua, flagship Asiatic Squadron, 1868-69; steamer Ashuelot, Asiatic fleet, 1869. Lieut. Thomas Perry was appointed to the navy from the State of New-York Sept. 25, 1861, and was commissioned Lieutenant March 26, 1869. Lieut. Isaac Hazlett was appointed from Ohio Sept. 27, 1861, and was commissioned Lieutenant [illegible] 1869. Master Newton E. Mason was appointed [illegible] July 24, [illegible] 12, 1871. Master Nathan E. Niles was appointed from Pennsylvania July 28, 1864, and was commissioned master July 12, 1870. Ezra Z. Derr, Assistant Surgeon, was appointed from Maryland, and was ordered to the frigate Constitution June 3, 1873. Geo. A. Deering, Assistant Paymaster, was appointed from Maine, and commissioned May 4, 1870. John Lowe, Engineer, a native of England, was appointed from Ohio Aug. 12, 1861, and received his present commission Oct. 11, 1866. Hiram Parker, Jr., First Assistant Engineer, was appointed from Pennsylvania Nov. 16, 1861, and received his present commission Oct. 11, 1866. John T. Smith, Second Assistant Engineer, was appointed from the District of Columbia (though born in Pennsylvania) Feb. 12, 1863, and was commissioned June 17, 1870. Albert C. Dillingham, Midshipman, (ordered to the Manhattan Monday, Nov. 24, 1873,) was appointed from Pennsylvania July 31, 1865, and commissioned June 7, 1870.

## A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

### A MAN CALLED FROM HIS HOUSE, AND SHOT BY AN UNKNOWN STRANGER.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27.—For some time there has lived on the farm of E. M. Williams, on the Delhi and Industry pike, about a mile from Warsaw, and only a short distance from Old Shiloh Church, a German couple by the name of Harmes. Mr. Jos. Harmes was a gardener, and had carried on the business successfully for about eight years, amassing, as is supposed, a considerable amount of money. He was about fifty years of age. The following is the story which the wife tells: About 6 o'clock last evening a man calling himself Frederick Cleaver called at the house, and said that he had just come from a visit to the family of Mr. Williams, Mr. Harmes' landlord. He said that he was a baggage-master on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and lived at No. 266 George street, in this city. He asked Mr. Harmes to go outside, as he wanted to have a little private business talk. The two men walked toward the stable, which is about 150 feet from the house, and had been absent about ten minutes when Mrs. Harmes heard a pistol shot, and on rushing out found the stranger standing over the prostrate body of her husband menacing him with a pistol. He turned the pistol toward her, and she ran for the neighbors. During this time, she heard a second shot. The neighbors armed themselves and searched for the assassin, but he was nowhere to be found. The search by a large band of men was continued till this morning, but with no results. Here is the mystery:

There is a Frederick Cleaver, a son of Mrs. Williams by a former husband. He is a baggage-master on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and lives at No. 266 George street, in this city. but he can, it is believed, give a satisfactory account of his movements from 2 o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday till the present time. The house might easily have been robbed, but nothing was taken.

The old man was not known to have any enemies, and no motive can be assigned for the deed. The wounded man was taken to his house, and on examination two bullet-holes were found in his head. He has lain unconscious all day, but cannot survive the night. The assassin has not yet been arrested.

It is reported by telegraph to-night that Harmes is dead. Cleaver was taken out there this evening, and the dying old man identified him as the man who shot him. Cleaver is out on $2,000 bonds, but will be rearrested. Mrs. Harmes could not positively identify him.

## THE JACKSON (OHIO) SHOOTING CASE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27.—The following additional information concerning the shooting at Jackson has come in to-night. An inquest was held yesterday, in which some important facts were elicited. One of the boys—it seems there were three at least—testified that Mrs. Tilton was up by the stable when she fired the gun. The boy was killed at a spot whence he could not be seen from any point near the stable. Charles Heattis, one of the boys, testifies that Mrs. Tilton was between them and the house, and that there was a man on the other side of them who shot off his gun three or four times. Her granddaughter testifies that Mrs. Tilton did not have a gun when she went out; that when the shooting occurred Mrs. Tilton was in the kitchen peeling turnips, and that they did not know that anybody was shot till the school-teacher came and told them. The question now is, Who is the man? If he were on the hill on the other side of the boys he must have seen the shooting at any rate, and why does he not come forward and tell what he knows? The affair has created an intense excitement in the neighborhood. The court-house, where the inquest is held, is thronged with curious listeners. Since the testimony about the man on the hill the resentment against Mrs. Tilton has calmed down. She is in jail.

## INTERNATIONAL MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The following resolutions were adopted by a mass-meeting of working men and women held in Independence square to day. There were three stands at which addresses were made by persons identified with the Internationalists:

*Whereas*, The present financial crisis has produced a most calamitous condition among the working classes; and

*Whereas*, The working people of Philadelphia have had no control over the causes which have produced these results, but that they are produced by a rotten banking system, gambling, stock jobbing, and wild commercial speculation; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we demand of the City Councils that they find immediate employment for unemployed men and women of Philadelphia, and that they establish supply depots where people can obtain the necessities of life at cost.

*Resolved*, It being the right and duty of every person to labor at some useful industry, the present system, which gives the instruments and means to labor to capitalists and corporations, is wrong and must be abolished, and a system securing to each and every individual the full value of his or her labor established in its place.

*Resolved*, That eight hours per day should be the standard of a day's work, and that wages for such work should be mutually agreed upon between the authorities and employed.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to the City Councils the appointment of a committee to work in connection with a committee appointed by the working people, whose duty it shall be to search out and relieve the wants of the most destitute.

*Resolved*, That we hail with delight the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry.

*Resolved*, That the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry is a step in the right direction, and that we recommend men and women of the East to join in with them *en masse*.

*Resolved*, That as the nation is suffering from a money crisis, and has been convulsed by frequent panics in the past, and as the causes which produced them will produce similar ones in the future, we demand at the hands of the general Government the adoption of such a financial system as will remove the disproportion between the accumulative power of money and the increase of industry.

## THE FAIR OF THE CAROLINAS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 27.—The Fair of the Carolinas here has culminated in a grand success. The exhibition of articles is equal to any previous fair. In the running race, to-day, Lady Washington won in 1:53½. Huntress trotted against her own time, and won in 2:33. The second trotting race, best three in five, was won by Chamber's Mosby in 2:51½, 2:40¾, and 2:38.

## RAILROAD LITIGATION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 27.—Yesterday Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and Judge H. J. Jewett, of Columbus, Ohio, Trustees for the bondholders of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, took possession of the road and placed it in charge of Assistant Superintendent Shepherd. In the meantime Col. R. P. Morgan, late Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, had been appointed Receiver of the road under receipt of an order of Judge Tipton, and it is stated that Shepherd will undoubtedly refuse to surrender [illegible] to him, which will again take the [illegible]

# ENGLISH NOTES.

## PUBLIC OPINION ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873.

The news of the atrocities in Cuba has produced a profound sensation here. Telegrams to-day were eagerly looked for in order to learn what course the American Government had resolved to pursue; and although at the hour at which I write it is impossible to do more than form a hasty and imperfect estimate of the impression which has been produced on the public mind by the announcement that the United States has resolved to prepare for war, I am certainly justified, by such remarks as I have heard in various companies, in saying that sympathy is strongly and almost unanimously with the United States. It is admitted on all hands that the deviltry of the Spaniards in Cuba must be put down, and if the Spanish Government is unwilling to put it down, or incapable of doing so, of course some other power must undertake the task; and there is no other power at hand except the United States. The argument of the *Imparcial* of Madrid, that because Spain happens, for the moment, to be a Republic, it should be exempted from the ordinary obligations which are supposed to rest on all civilized governments, is treated with ridicule. I have heard not the slightest expression indicating any jealousy of the United States, or any doubt as to the course which seems to be forced on it. The common interests of humanity and civilization naturally override everything else.

PROSPECTS AT HOME.

From week to week the prospects of the Government fluctuate; now they look bright, then dark; and then again they are brighter, and next darker. Just now they are darker. It has been announced that the railway which was to have been laid down through Ashantee is to be given up as impracticable, and this will be a very sharp thorn in the side of the War Office. The strange collision which has occurred between the Turks and the British, at Aden, though apparently exaggerated, has also caused a good deal of alarm, in consequence of a suspicion that Russian intrigues may be at the bottom of it. This, however, would be very unlikely on the eve of a marriage between the daughter of the Czar and the second son of the Queen of England. The questions for the general elections are beginning to take shape. Mr. Bright, I suspect, has made a false move with "free land," in ignorance of the fact that there is a vast multitude of small proprietors of land, who are just as jealous of any interference with their rights as the proprietors of the largest estates, and who are sure to fight more desperately than the big men; besides, he has evidently no appreciation of the other difficulties of the subject. "Bible or no Bible," is the cry of the school board elections, and it will be also one of the great cries at the general elections. It is evident that there is going to be a fierce and, perhaps, not particularly edifying fight on this subject.

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Some further changes have just been made in the composition of the Ministry. Sir John Coleridge, the Attorney General, becomes Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, (who, I need hardly say, must not be confounded with the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Chief Justice of England,) in succession to the late Sir W. Boville. Sir John is still a comparatively young man. He is the son of another Sir John, who was a Justice of the Queen's Bench and is still alive. This elder Sir John is a nephew of Coleridge the poet. The new Chief Justice used to be known, when at the Bar, as "Silver Tongue," from his musical and polished oratory, which, however, was rather elegant than strong. A certain air of ecclesiastical sleekness was observable both in his manner and his language, as well as a flavor of mild irony. As a speaker he required time for preparation, and this was fatal to his success in the House of Commons. Soon after his appointment as Solicitor General he had to answer one of Sir Roundell Palmer's ablest speeches on the Irish Church question; but the speech which Sir John had got ready was unfortunately not at all adapted to the line which Sir Roundell had taken, and he was unable to reply to it off-hand. He therefore endeavored to escape from the difficulty by passing over his adversary's argument with the sneering remark that it was necessary to get out of *nisi prius*—in itself a borrowed sneer; and he never recovered from the unfavorable impression produced by this futile and shabby evasion. The House of Commons is one especially of a generous nature, and just then Sir R. Palmer commanded universal sympathy and respect for his conscientious independence in rejecting office rather than compromise his opinions as to the Irish Church. Sir J. Coleridge will probably continue to be popularly identified with his long speech in the Tichborne case. He inherits the enthusiasm of his family for his grand-uncle, the poet, and he is himself a man of letters. At one time he was a frequent contributor to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*. In retiring from political life, he has contrived to give what the French call a scratch of the claws, and what a vulgar Englishman would call a neat back-hander, to Mr. Bright, who has desired him, rather peremptorily, it is believed, to correct what he thought to be a misrepresentation of some passages of his speech at Birmingham. Sir J. Coleridge has written to the papers to say that he has been assured "on the highest authority" that he did not correctly understand Mr. Bright's meaning, but that he would not attempt "any affirmative expression" of that gentleman's views, which is as much as to say that Mr. Bright's meaning is too dark to be seen. Of Mr. Henry James, the new Attorney General, there is nothing to be said, except that he is a steady, hard-working barrister, not particularly clever or brilliant, but not deficient in shrewdness and common sense. It is only a few weeks since he became Solicitor General, but, when the higher place fell vacant, he owed his promotion to professional etiquette, which gave him the right to claim it.

MR. VERNON HARCOURT IN OFFICE.

It has occasioned a good deal of surprise that Mr. Vernon Harcourt should have condescended to accept the Solicitor Generalship in succession to Mr. James. At the Bar the latter is two years his senior, but in public life Mr. Harcourt has been for a much longer period a prominent figure. Moreover, it was supposed that he aimed rather at political distinction than professional advancement, and that he would, therefore, have been reluctant to sacrifice independence for place, and especially a place that must, to some extent, shut him out of general politics. It would have been more natural that he should take an Under Secretaryship of State. However, he has accepted the appointment, and the Government, I suppose, ought to feel very much flattered. Mr. Harcourt was the pupil of the late Mr. Justice Willes, who had, I believe, a very high opinion of his powers, pronouncing him to be "the ablest young man he had ever [illegible] Lord Chancellor or Prime Minister. Of course, Mr. Harcourt has not necessarily shut himself out from benefiting his country in the latter capacity; but it may be assumed that at present his aims are directed to the woolsack, or, at least, the Bench. The law officers of the crown have usually so much legal work to do, having a good private practice as well as briefs for the crown, that they have little time to take part in political debates, except on great occasions, when the Government puts forth all its strength. There can be no question of Mr. Harcourt's ability, but equal confidence cannot hardly be placed in his tact and temper. His contemptuous arrogance and pretentiousness of manner have hitherto weakened his influence in the House of Commons. Everything he says, even the most commonplace and trivial remark, or a revival of the most threadbare Joe Miller, is offered with an air which suggests that it is a gift of priceless value, which ought to be received by the company upon its knees with grateful adoration. His speeches are also plentifully spiced with personal allusions, which add rather to the vivacity of the debate than to the persuasive success of the speaker. An old story to the effect that four men agreed each to bring to dinner the most disagreeable person they knew, and that Mr. Harcourt received all the invitations, must be taken as an indication of his social reputation. Mr. Harcourt was at one time on the staff of the *Saturday Review*, and is understood to have written some of the fiercest attacks in that journal on his present colleague, Mr. Bright. He is also well known as the author of the letters in the *Times* on international law, which were signed "Historicus."

DR. LYON PLAYFAIR.

The most startling appointment of all is, however, that of Dr. Lyon Playfair to be Postmaster General. It is remarkable, not only on account of the office bestowed on him, but on account of the person he supplants. Mr. Monsell, the late Postmaster, was taken into the Ministry in order to please the Roman Catholic priesthood, with whom Mr. Gladstone was then working hand and glove. Mr. Monsell is a convert from Protestantism, and consequently a very devoted and enthusiastic Roman Catholic. In other respects he is a simple-minded, amicable, and altogether a feeble person. Until lately the Postmaster Generalship was almost invariably held by a Peer, and was regarded as an easy sinecure. The Post Office possesses able working men, who are quite capable of managing their own business; and they do the work while their nominal chief enjoys his dignity and salary without doing anything. Mr. Monsell fell into this arrangement with much good-will; but lately, when things had gone wrong, instead of standing by his subordinates, he threw them over, and repudiated all responsibility. It was felt that this was rather unfair, and that, having acquiesced for so long in his own nonentity, he had no right to turn round just when a difficulty occurred. However, the Government would, no doubt, have supported him, if it had not been for other reasons. He was put in, as I have said, to please the priests, and to square things with them in regard to the Irish Church, and the Irish land and other questions. But now that the Government has broken with the priests, and that the latter refuse to be squared, there is, of course, no further use for Mr. Monsell. It is particularly significant that Mr. Monsell's successor should be one of those who last session spoke out most boldly and resolutely against any concessions to the Roman Catholics in regard to the standard of the university education. This would seem to show that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have given up as hopeless the idea of coming to an understanding with the Roman Catholic Prelates on this subject. The defiance which has just been offered by the latter in the shape of a proposal to establish a University in England, of which the Pope is to be the head, and which is to grant degrees in his name, may perhaps have had something to do with the substitution of Dr. Playfair for Mr. Monsell. Another interpretation, however, of this and other appointments, is that the Government is buying up all its most troublesome opponents. Dr. Playfair is best known as a chemist, but he is in many ways a clever and capable man, and has shown at least a decided faculty for rising in the world. Scotch by parentage, he is Indian by birth. He was born at Meerut in 1819, but was soon after sent to Scotland, where he passed his boyhood and received his education. He attended university classes both at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh; and having displayed great aptitude for chemistry, went to Gressen, in Hesse-Darmstadt, to study his favorite science under the famous Liebig. At the beginning of his career, after for some time taking the management of some calico-printing works, he obtained the Professorship of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, Manchester; and more recently he was Professor of Chemistry at Edinburgh. In the interval between the two chairs he found official employment. His acquaintance with Liebig led to his introduction to the late Prince Consort, who appointed him a gentleman-usher, and with whom he soon became a great favorite. The Prince, excluded from politics, conceived that it was his mission to regenerate English art and English science, and as these were matters in which the members of the Government took little personal interest, they were handed over to him as a sort of play-ground, where he could run about and amuse himself without interfering with public business. In the prosecution of this hobby, Dr. Playfair, who is no less accomplished as a courtier than as a chemist, was one of the Prince's right-hand men. In addition to being gentleman-usher, he was Inspector General of Schools and Museums of Science and Art; and he also took an active part in getting up the great Exhibition of 1851. A few years ago Dr. Playfair resigned his Professorship at Edinburgh in order to enter the House of Commons as member for the University.

THE BLOOD OF ALL THE HOWARDS.

Another Howard is about to be enrolled in the British peerage. It is true that he is already heir to a peerage, but his accession to the title is to be anticipated by making him a Lord on his own account, and he will then be the sixth Howard in the House of Lords. The new noble is Admiral Howard, heir presumptive to the Earldom of Carlisle, and who is henceforth to be known as Baron Lannerton. In the distinguished assembly to which he is to be added, he will find himself in the midst of a little family party. The Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Effingham, Suffolk, and Carlisle, and Lord Howard, of Glossop, are all Howards; and there is another noble Howard, the Earl of Wicklow, who, however, is only an Irish Peer, and does not sit in the gilded chamber. It may be assumed that Lord Lannerton when he goes to Westminster will find himself very much at home. There is no other great family so fully represented in this way. The Leveson-Gowers have three peerages in hand—the Dukedom of Sutherland and the Earldoms of Granville and Ellesmere, [illegible] —the Earldom of Cromartie, which the second son of the Duke of Sutherland will inherit from his mother, who is Countess in her own right. The Stanhopes have three Earldoms—Stanhope, Chesterfield, and Harrington, and the Grosvenors a Marquisate, (Westminster,) an Earldom, (Wilton,) and a barony, (Ebury.) Thus, there are sixteen peerages between four families. It should further be remembered that the chief families of the country are about all related to each other over and over again by marriage, as is the case of the Campbells, (Argyle,) Percies, and Hamiltons, (Abercorn.) Lord Granville once gave an amusing account of his personal relationships with half the peers who were present at a sitting of the House of Lords. The marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne has also brought the royal family into the general kinship of the House of Lords.

MISS BRADDON'S NEW PLAY.

Miss Braddon's *Griselda* has proved but an indifferent success. Her play is written with a good deal of dash and spirit, and also with an appreciation of stage effects, but the story is a cross-grained one, and no amount of manipulation will enlist the sympathies of an audience, at least a modern audience in these days of women's rights. The Griselda of the old story is an insipid idiot, and her husband a brute. Miss Braddon tries to get over this difficulty by making the husband act under the instigation of a wicked cousin, and by investing Griselda with a certain degree of womanly spirit. This, however, leaves the plot only a little less repulsive than before. Griselda, a peasant, is wooed and won by the Marquis Gualtiero, of Saluzzi, disguised as a clerk. Cosmo, the Marquis' cousin, enamored of Griselda and full of spiteful hate against Gualtiero, whose wealth and rank he envies, endeavors to set the latter against his bride by suggesting that her love is not disinterested. Gualtiero resolves to test her devotion, and intrusts the execution of the task to Cosmo, who, with a view to exasperate Griselda against her husband, goes far beyond his orders and carries off her child. Persecuted and despised, as she thinks, by her husband, she seeks refuge in her peasant home, where, at the last, the Marquis, convinced of her loyalty, seeks her and carries her home again to the discomfiture of the wicked cousin. Mrs. Rousby is the heroine and Mr. Rousby the villain, and the scenery, dresses, and stage appointments are brilliant, but somehow the spirit of the piece is against its success. It seems that Miss Braddon, who was for some years on the stage, and also the author of a comedy called the "Loves of Arcadia," produced in 1860, and of the "Model Husband," in 1868. Among items of theatrical news may be mentioned the death of Mrs. Ternan, (Miss Jarman,) an old friend of Charles Dickens and of Mr. G. Jordan, a young actor who has just died suddenly at Torquay. Some of the London managers have just begun to admit bonnets to the boxes, at the moment when bonnets have become hats and shut out the view of the stage from those behind. It is suggested that the managers should make a rule as to the height of ladies' bonnets.

F. H. J.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

Gorbzig's piano factory and the Mechanics' Institute Hall, at Whitby, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $15,000.

The Dayton (Ohio) Flouring Mills, valued at $11,000, were consumed by fire last night. The building contained sixty barrels of flour and 1,000 bushels of wheat. Insurance unknown.

The sash factory and planing mill of Welson & Son, corner of Eutaw and Cross streets, Baltimore, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $40,000. The insurance is as follows; Fireman's, of Baltimore, $11,000; Franklin, of Wheeling, W. Va., $2,000; American, of Philadelphia, $1,500; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $1,500; Allemania, of Cleveland, Ohio, $2,000; Millville, of New-Jersey, $2,000. Sixty men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

A fire broke out in New-Haven, Conn., a few minutes after 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, in the lumber yards of Brett & Brown and Hubbell & Merwin, in Olive street, and two frame buildings, with their contents, and several hundred feet of lumber, were consumed. Three houses were burned and several chests of joiners' tools. Loss $2,500; no insurance.

A fire at Somerset, Ohio, on Wednesday, destroyed Skinner & Brother's drug store, M. Bowman's grocery, and J. H. Grave's shoe store. Loss $20,000.

A dispatch from Rocklin, Placer County, Cal., states that the Round-house of the Centra Pacific Railroad Company at that place was burned, yesterday, with nine locomotives and about the same number of cars. The town narrowly escaped destruction also.

## BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. D. A. Macdonald, the new Postmaster General, is re-elected to Parliament for the County of Glengarry, Canada, by acclamation.

The Hudson River was frozen, yesterday, from Albany to Tivoli, a distance of nearly fifty miles.

The weather is overcast and extremely cold for the season in Boston. There was a light fall of snow during yesterday.

Francis Carroll, a young man, in a fit of despondency because he could not obtain work, shot and killed himself, on Wednesday, in San Francisco.

The census of Baltimore, taken by the Police, completed on Wednesday, gives the population at 302,893, showing an increase of 20,000 since 1870.

Mrs. John P. Hale, widow of the late Hon. John P. Hale, fell in her house at Dover, Tuesday, and broke both bones of one of her legs.

Toredo Mereno, one of Vasquez's gang of murderers, on trial for murder at Salinas City, Cal., for several days, was yesterday convicted of murder in the second degree.

B. R. Sulgrove, a well-known journalist in Indiana, who was formerly editor of the Indianapolis *Daily Journal*, was seriously injured, yesterday, by a fall from the State-house steps in Indianapolis.

Lewis E. Kennard, an employe of the Baltimore Post Office, was arrested on Wednesday night for rifling letters, and was committed to prison. Kennard has confessed to the charge, but to what extent he is guilty is not yet known.

Edwin D. Lewis, the President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, has accepted the position as Receiver in Jay Cooke & Co.'s bankruptcy case, offered by the court in Philadelphia. He will act until the creditors appoint an assignee.

## SUICIDE OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 27.—Col. Robert Morrow, Paymaster of one of the Arizona departments of the army, committed suicide at his room in the Occidental Hotel, with a dragoon revolver. He fired three shots. The last time he put the muzzle of the pistol into his mouth and blew his brains out. Morrow, formerly, was the Private Secretary of President Johnson. No cause is known for the suicide.

## DISASTERS ON INLAND WATERS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—The barge Sea, grain laden, struck the bank and sunk in the Beauharnois Canal to-day. The cargo, which is much damaged, has been sold.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ontario, Nov. 27.—A number of vessels which left here yesterday, bound for Oswego and Ogdensburg, were obliged to [illegible], and arrived here this afternoon. The schooner Smith and Post lost her [illegible]

# LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

## FRANCE.

### ADDITIONAL CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The official announcement of the new Cabinet was made to-day. It shows some changes in addition to those previously reported. The following is the official list of the Ministers:

Minister of the Interior—Duke De Broglie.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Duke Decazes.
Minister of War—Gen. Du Barail.
Minister of Finances—M. Pierre Magne.
Minister of Justice—M. Depeyre.
Minister of Public Institution and Worship—M. Fourton.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—M. Deseilligny.
Minister of Public Works—M. De Larcy.
Minister of the Marine—Admiral D'Hornoy.

MM. Beulé, Ernoul, and Batbie are the members of the previous Ministry who have retired.

## SPAIN.

### PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF CARTAGENA—OVERTURES TO SURRENDER EXPECTED.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—Cartagena was bombarded eight hours yesterday by the land batteries. The town and the man-of-war Mendez Nunez replied with vigor. The outlying fort Don Julian was silenced by the fire of the besiegers. It is reported that its commander and several other officers were killed.

The insurgent fleet in the harbor got up steam to-day—for what purpose has not yet been developed.

The rebel leaders, through the Admirals of the foreign squadrons, have requested a truce of two hours.

It is believed that propositions for the surrender of the city will soon be made.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### HEAVY GALE ON THE COAST.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A heavy gale has prevailed around the coast to-day.

### A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Rothschilds announce a Russian five per cent. loan of [illegible]000,000.

## ITALY.

### COUNT SCLOPIS AND GARIBALDI ON THE COMMITTEE TO THE PEACE CONGRESS.

ROME, Nov. 27.—At an influential meeting held here yesterday, at which D. D. Field, of New-York, and M. Richard, Secretary of the Paris Peace Society, were present, it was decided that an Italian committee should be organized in connection with the Juridical Congress of Brussels. Count Sclopis and Gen. Garibaldi were appointed honorary members of the committee

## STEAM-SHIP ASHORE.

### THE KOENIG WILHELM STRANDED ON THE DUTCH COAST.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27.—The steam-ship Koenig Wilhelm, from New-York, which arrived at Southampton on the 24th and proceeded for Bremen, has gone ashore near Nieuwe [illegible], on the coast of Holland. Her passengers are safe. Two tugs are trying to haul her off, but it is expected that it will be necessary to [illegible] her before she can be got afloat.

## THE TEXAS BORDER.

### SALE IN MATAMORAS OF HIDES FROM STOLEN CATTLE—A ROBBER HELD AT MATAMORAS FOR EXTRADITION.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Nov. 27.—In a legal contest in regard to the validity of a sale of about 200 hides, it turned out that four-fifths had been taken from cattle bearing Texas brands, which had evidently been stolen, and [illegible] Mexico. The brands of King and Kenedy, the largest stock-raisers in Western Texas, [illegible], while the brands of many other stock-raisers were embraced in the lot. This is said to be a fair sample of the hide business in this section of Mexico.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 27.—Alberto [illegible], chief of the Mexican bandits, who robbed the store of Mr. Schurberbat, in Conception, Texas, [illegible] ago, of about $30,000 in cash and [illegible] goods, and fled to Mexico, has been [illegible] authorities and brought to Matamoras, where he is held for extradition. This arrest has been made with more promptness than any previous [illegible] years.

## THANKSGIVING OBSERVANCES.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27.—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed by all classes of citizens here. The public offices are closed, and business of all kinds is suspended. The great feature of the day is a dinner to the boot-blacks and news-boys, given by the members of the Children's Home Association. Appropriate exercises are to be held in St. James Hall, at the conclusion of which 200 "[illegible]" will set down to a sumptuous repast.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Thanksgiving Day was much more generally observed here to-day than has been usual heretofore. The chief event was a review of the military by Gov. Hartranft.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 27.—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed here. There was a slight fall of rain this morning, with a prospect of more. It is much needed.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Thanksgiving was observed here to-day by a general suspension of business, the customary religious exercises, and social gatherings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Thanksgiving was generally observed. Religious services were held in the churches, and in some of them collections were taken for the poor. The President attended the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, the Pastor of which alluded to the Cuban question, but not in a warlike spirit.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—To-day has been generally observed as a holiday, and in a manner more resembling New-England style than any previous Thanksgiving Day. Business was almost entirely suspended, and services in Protestant churches were general.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Thanksgiving was universally observed here to-day. Several civic societies paraded with music and banners.

## THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—To-morrow [illegible] application will be made to the court for an injunction against the Commissioners of Election, on the new Constitution, on the ground that the law under which the convention was created provides that the election for ratification shall be held in the same manner as elections are regularly held in the Commonwealth.

## HEAVY WEATHER AND MARINE DISASTERS REPORTED AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 27.—The brig [illegible], coal laden, from Picton, for Yarmouth, was totally wrecked on Monday last, at Lobster [illegible] near "Rubrico." Her crew was saved. The [illegible] Comet, from Prince Edward Island, [illegible] with a cargo of oats, is ashore at [illegible] near Charlottetown. The steamer [illegible] from England, arrived at St. John's this morning and sailed soon after for this port. The iron light-ship Halifax, [illegible] at the entrance of this harbor, [illegible] service. Her commander reports [illegible] much during the storm [illegible] received considerable [illegible] by seas, and her [illegible]

# [illegible]SGIVING THOUGHTS.

## [illegible]PRIATE SERVICES AT TRINI[illegible], PLYMOUTH, AND OTHER [illegible]URCHES.

[illegible] churches both in this City and in Brook[illegible] well attended yesterday. Services were [illegible] large number of the Episcopal, Presbyte[illegible] and other churches, and sermons of [illegible] usual interest were preached and listened [illegible] much interest. Trinity was more than usu[illegible] and the congregation listened to an im[illegible] sermon from Rev. Dr. Dix, and in Plymouth [illegible] Mr. Beecher never had a larger audience. [illegible] was interesting at the present time, and [illegible] of it, as well as of others delivered by va[illegible], will be found below.

### [illegible] BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—PROGRESS OF MANKIND.

[illegible] Henry Ward Beecher preached yester[illegible] before a very large congregation at [illegible] Church, selecting for his text the words, [illegible] the days of John the Baptist, until now, [illegible] of heaven suffereth violence, and the [illegible] take it by force."—Matthew, xi., 12. [illegible] his discourse, the rever[illegible] said that that faculty which was [illegible] in the soul of man when applied to the [illegible] the absolute rule of the spiritual facul[illegible] intellect, and the spiritual element in man[illegible] governed men by the use of their own [illegible] by that part of the soul which was most like, [illegible] nearest to His own nature, and He gov[illegible] by that part of the human soul which [illegible] most nearly the Divine thought and [illegible] which are in the individual, and such [illegible] and sentiment have produced the civil, so[illegible] life. He proposed to consider this [illegible] its relation to the individual, and especial[illegible] were to ask what was the progress of the [illegible] of heaven in the individual heart accord[illegible] psychological form. Which side of man's [illegible] the strongest, what were the parts in [illegible] paramount, and governing to a degree, [illegible] spiritual nature gained control over all [illegible]. These were the evidences of piety that [illegible] to the new philosophic school, and these [illegible] to apply to the relations and conditions [illegible] the distribution of force. What was the [illegible] conflict by which the superior nature of [illegible] into the ascendency over his lower na[illegible] conflict had been going on long, and as [illegible] the race, what was the state of the conflict [illegible] sometimes the flesh was in the ascen[illegible] sometimes the spirit, and so the [illegible] went on over the globe. The animal man [illegible] be broken in to the intelligent and moral [illegible] conflicts take in the proportions of the [illegible] are represented in all its institutions, in [illegible] governments, in all its policies, in all its bus[illegible] whole inward and outward history of [illegible] but the history of this conflict. What[illegible] to society as distinct from the phys[illegible] incarnation of the human soul. Some[illegible] assumed in a definite form of statement [illegible] early races were far stronger and wiser and [illegible] than the present, and it was sup[illegible] the whole, that a gradual process of degen[illegible] been going on. He need not say that [illegible], in his judgment, were myths, that [illegible] history was a fable, for he thought there [illegible] been a time in the history of [illegible] which the power of the brain [illegible] great as it is to-day. There never [illegible] when man as a thinking and will[illegible] creature was so great as he is to-[illegible] maintained that the brain of man was a [illegible] powerful instrument than it ever was be[illegible] have been in ancient times solitary [illegible] individuals possessed distinctive fea[illegible], but what was formerly to be found [illegible] man was now diffused throughout the [illegible]. Mr. Beecher proceeded to show [illegible] forces in man could be applied to [illegible] benefit of man. And as a proof that the [illegible] been growing better, he drew a contrast [illegible] present condition of things and the des[illegible] the mother country toward the colonies [illegible] Chatham declared that there ought not [illegible] manufactures in this country as [illegible] a single mill. The notion [illegible] force alone should rule passed [illegible] the Revolution. That Revolution was as [illegible] commercial battle as it was a military cam[illegible] a battle not simply for political lib[illegible] commercial liberty also. Then coming [illegible] year 1812, the war of that year was not [illegible] oppression to our manufactures or our [illegible] but because the rights of our citizens un[illegible] flag were violated. It was a war [illegible] individual right, and it was a great ad[illegible] that the American citizen had [illegible], and was worthy of policy and [illegible] whole power of public sentiment and [illegible]. Coming down to a still later peri[illegible] for the liberty of the common man—[illegible] was upon us, in our death struggle, [illegible] long even, when if ever friend[illegible] to have been manifested toward [illegible] have been then, when mil[illegible] were in open conflict [illegible] heart was perpetually in his mouth [illegible] and the gravest perils, there was then [illegible] hostility on the part of Great Britain, [illegible] a cold and chilly aspect of unsympa[illegible] toward us, and if there ever was a [illegible] nation might have said "having settled [illegible] difficulties, now, with 500,000 veteran men [illegible], and timber enough to build more, [illegible] when we can demand reparation." [illegible] the nation do? It laid down its wrongs [illegible] arbitrators, and that solemn repudiation [illegible] form of progress throughout the [illegible] witness, not that England and [illegible] settled their differences, but bearing [illegible] the time had come when force must give [illegible] the higher nature be in the as[illegible] that the world was ap[illegible] a new era of peace. Now, [illegible] to a time still more recent, the barbari[illegible] neighboring island, the cruelties perpetrat[illegible] which every sentiment of our souls are [illegible], with our strong sympathies for those men [illegible] interior of the island who are standing up for [illegible] of being men, yet, when it came to the [illegible], the nation stopped and balanced its rea[illegible] let not force arbitrate, let this matter be [illegible] man's higher nature, if it be possible, [illegible] at length, and at last, let us bring the [illegible] the settlement of the question. This [illegible] still greater advance and evidenced the [illegible] the higher over the baser feelings. Mr. [illegible] concluded by observing that even in religion [illegible] services, though the power of the priest[illegible] perceptibly diminished.

### [illegible]COURSE BY REV. DR. VIDAVER.

[illegible] Thirty-fourth Street Synagogue, Rev. [illegible] preached yesterday morning from [illegible] cxviii., 1: "O give thanks unto the [illegible] He is good; unto eternity endureth His [illegible]." The preacher said: In our text you [illegible] thanksgiving proclamation issued by Israel's [illegible] long before the Greeks and Romans emerged [illegible] of fabulous legendary into broad daylight [illegible]. In the hoariest antiquity, you behold [illegible] Hebrew patriarch assemble his family around [illegible], with all the fervency of his soul, pour out [illegible] gratitude to his Heavenly Benefactor. [illegible] thou eatest and art satisfied, bless the Lord [illegible]," is the injunction of the sacred law. Juda[illegible] teaches "that He opens His hand and [illegible] all living in mercy," teaches likewise that [illegible] to God should overflow our hearts, and [illegible] in praise and thanksgiving. In this spirit [illegible] assembled here to thank God this day. [illegible] devotion, we exclaim now, "We accept [illegible] the evil with thankfulness." Behold, [illegible] presence of dire poverty staring us in the [illegible] the presence of many evils and sufferings [illegible] now throwing their spectral shadows over [illegible] we assemble in our respective sanctuaries [illegible] give thanks—for what? Aye, friends, for the very [illegible] and its results! Have we not reason to be [illegible]ful? Do we not see clearly that our country is [illegible] in a "Toho va-Bohu" into which it will [illegible] called "Let there be light," and there shall [illegible]. Whence did the panic spring from? From [illegible] unclean sources opened in the bosom of our [illegible]. The panic is the miasma arising from the [illegible] of the people's moral life. A yellow [illegible] more destructive than the one in the [illegible] raging in our midst, namely, a fever [illegible] which caused these terrible [illegible] Credit Mobilier frauds, and dishonesty in high places, than a panic, striking down low and high? Now, are we not to be thankful for having risen from our lethargy, and at last opened our eyes to see that "uprightness elevates a nation;" that economy, honesty, integrity, and solidity are the brightest gems in the diadem of the nation and family? Thank God, the people have at length opened their minds' eye to see that it is within their power to scatter the storm and see the evil over as soon as overbearing, overreaching, overspeculating, overtrading will be over. The people will soon return to the honest principles of their fathers, and serve God, not Mammon; put an unlimited trust in God, and a more limited credit in man. Have we not likewise reason to give thanks when we reflect that a better era of public morality is dawning upon us? Oh, we used to hear bitter complaints against our courts and tribunals; we heard the terrible reproach, "In the place of justice there is wickedness." But, thank God, we hear now again the voice of the prophet calling to our City, "Behold, I will restore thy Judges as at first; after that thou shalt be called: city of righteousness." Thank God that we can show the world Judges like Davis, and we can tell them that our juries are not corruptible. Thank God that the "golden calf" cannot save criminals like Tweed from the condign chastisement of the law. It is true that when we think of the horrible massacre at Santiago we feel horrified, depressed, and humiliated, and yet in this horror of horrors we find reason for thanksgiving. This savage butchery perpetrated by the Spanish hangman did not only outrage our national honor, did not only insult our dear flag, it did not only disgrace civilization and desecrate the holy shrine of humanity, but it did likewise disclose to the eyes of the world the cruel, cowardly and fiendish character of the Spanish people at large, who for centuries have been defying God's laws and humanity. Such fiends as the demon Burriel have drunk the lifeblood of many an innocent son and daughter of Israel, and chanted a "Te Deum" as they were dragging away into the gulf of death devoted Israelites from beneath their sacred banners of faith, just as the vile Spanish murderers dragged the other day the crew and passengers of the Virginius from beneath the sacred folds of our American flag, to be shot down like dogs. But the American nation is now awakened to the true sense of their noble destiny, and will do their duty, and redeem and vindicate the honor of our affronted banner. The Government will prove that the starry ensign hovers over the truly free and truly brave, and for this let us "give thanks to the Lord, for His mercy endureth forever."

### SERMON BY REV. DR. DIX AT TRINITY CHURCH.

The Thanksgiving sermon at Trinity Church, yesterday, was preached by Rev. Dr. Dix. Such festivals, he said, as that which was that day being celebrated seemed to testify in no doubtful language as to our common faith. The people came together to give thanks to the Lord, not summoned by any constraining statute, but in direct response to the solemn proclamation of their rulers. This was a matter of high significance and importance. "Blessed be the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost" were the words which began an old Easter liturgy, and he trusted that these words would begin and end our actions on that Thanksgiving festival. Dr. Dix alluded to the distress which prevails, and to the recent financial panic. But these things, he said, came of men's follies and were not from God, who had ordered everything in mercy and in love. We had been favored with all God's blessings. The seasons had come in regular order, the earth had yielded its fruits, there had been abundant harvests; but all these fair gifts of the Lord had been, to some extent, neutralized by the follies of man in divers manifestations. He counseled men to set aside luxuries and ostentatious display, and to cultivate patience, self-control, moderation, and contentment. The losses of life, he said, ran alongside of its gains; and while people acquired material comforts and luxuries, was it not a fact that a great deal of beauty and poetry went out of the world? Our advanced civilization was our boast and our glory, but might it not be that it was an empty boast and a vain glory? Although these topics might not, by many, be considered proper to a Thanksgiving sermon, yet they were considerations pregnant with great results, and he commended them to the attention of his hearers.

### GOD'S DEALINGS WITH US—REMARKS OF REV. DR. BOOTH.

The pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., discoursed from Psalms, xxxi., 21: "Blessed be the Lord, for He hath showed me His marvelous kindness in a strong city." No thoughtful person, the speaker said, can have failed thus to associate with the display of God's "marvellous kindness" those two features of the past year which have each in their turn been the causes of humiliation and sorrow, but which are already working out wholesome results in our land. I refer, of course, to the extraordinary derangement of financial affairs, and to the signal rebukes administered to political corruption by the voice of the people and the arm of the law. It seems hard to say that financial distress can be a manifestation of God's special kindness. Involving, as it does, so much disappointment and actual suffering, the stoppage of so many good enterprises, the closing of so many avenues of exertion, the actual destruction of so many items of wealth—it would, at the first glance, appear simply an unqualified and gigantic calamity that a great nation should thus be thrown prostrate in the midst of its business activities! And yet it must be remembered that here, as often happens elsewhere in human affairs, there may be large and lasting advantages secured for the whole, at the expense of suffering and loss to a part—as when the atmosphere of a continent is purified by the tornado which sweeps down all in its track. And, if it was true, as is alleged, without much contradiction, that our recent prosperity was largely the result of an artificial inflation of values, that much of what was called "wealth" was in reality only "promises," and much of what was called "enterprise" was in reality only wild "speculation"—if it was true that the currents of this fictitious material prosperity were drifting our people away from sound habits of business and wise expectations in life, and, most of all, from the great foundations of all human well-being—if it was true that we, as a people, were in imminent danger of yielding to the fascinations of a shameless material idolatry, and bowing down before our shrines of wealth and comfort and splendor with the cry of an ancient apostacy, "These be thy gods, O Israel," then it must be the conclusion of reason and piety that any methods of discipline which would avail to check these disastrous tendencies must be gracious and good, no matter how much pain they may inflict. And so God's hand has been shaking down these air castles, and restraining these unbridled desires. Touching nothing that is real in our prosperity, rebuking nothing that is noble in our national enterprise, He has solemnly warned us to put not our trust in uncertain riches, nor to account ourselves safe in our "strong city," without the blessing which alone can make rich. And no less wonderful has been the dealings of God in respect to the grievous and shameful developments of our political corruption, which good men have mourned over so long. It has long been the charge of the enemies of our free institutions that the people lacked the virtue and courage necessary to sustain permanently a well-ordered government; that the inevitable tendency of such institutions was to nourish the demagogue and the plunderer at the expense of the public, and thus to destroy constitutional liberty by the very instruments which she had placed in the hands of the people. How great has been our peril from causes like these is perfectly familiar to all. How the causes originated need not be discussed. But the fact that there has been a development of public and official dishonesty, an abuse of legislative and executive trusts, which portended terrible evils to the honor and life of the nation, has been ever before us since the close of the war. But while all this has been true, how steadily and grandly have the agencies of reform been at work! The moral sense of the people, quickened by these shameful exposures, and by the appeals of a vigilant press, has reacted against this corruption. The providence of God has been operating in the most striking manner to confound and thwart the schemes of dishonest men. The work has been slow, but sure and effective. A reconstructed Judiciary, a reformed municipal administration, a public brand placed upon official dishonesty, a warning of personal peril to all who use political trusts for private advantage—these are the signs which proclaim the moral reaction. And every true friend of republican liberty will bless God for the change. All honor to the brave hearts who have fought this good fight! It has been nothing less than a test and a justification of republican government. It has proved the power of those institutions which, without mob-law or personal violence, by the simple force of public opinion, and by the prescribed methods of justice, have been able to lay hold on a ring of adroit and unscrupulous men, backed, at first, by the votes of more than half the entire population, and break that "ring" into fragments, and scatter its members to the ends of the earth, or consign them to prison. This, my brethren, is the marvelous kindness which God hath shown to us in a strong city! May the lesson be held in lasting remembrance, and may its influence be felt all over the land!

## A NEW THEATRE IN NEW-JERSEY.

The finest theatre in the State of New-Jersey was opened last evening in New-Brunswick. It is a part of the Masonic Hall, which, also, when it is completed, will far outstrip anything of the kind in the State. It will be finished next year, and the date of its dedication will be a gala day for all New-Jersey Masons, as was the date of the laying of the corner-stone. The theatre is as capacious as Booth's, in New-York, excepting the third gallery of the latter. It measures 104 by 61½ feet, and is 60 feet in height, the stage being 33 by 61½ feet, with a height of 54 feet, and a drop of 12 feet. The total cost is about $30,000. It will seat [illegible] people, all of whom will have a perfect [illegible] are of galvanized iron filled in with brick, with ornaments of cast spelter, and otherwise the provisions against fire are ample. The frescoing, the work of Ficht, of New-York, is very tasteful, and is well set off by a large reflector from the United States Reflector Company, of New-York. George Gault painted the scenery, and A. T. Stewart & Co. had charge of the upholstery, which is a model of neatness. The two galleries are gracefully turned, and the general effect is perfect coziness. Benson Sherwood, of Booth's, had full charge of the stage and its appointments, and of course this is a guarantee that they are excellent. The New-Brunswick Choral Society had the honor of opening the theatre, and Thomas Nast will appear on Friday next as the first lecturer. The programme of last night was well rendered before a very large audience, despite the rain, including numbers by each of the four soloists, Miss Lasar and Hiss Henne, of Brooklyn; Mr. A. J. Nelson Varley, of Boston, and Mr. Remmertz, of New-York; and Gode's "Erl King's Daughter," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," by the Choral Society, accompanied by Eben's New-York Orchestra, twenty-seven strong. The Choral Society maintained its past good reputation, for it has done much creditable work in the past three seasons.

## THE NICARAGUAN SHIP-CANAL.

### ITS PROMISES AND PROSPECTS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Periodically for years and years the question of piercing the American isthmus, and thus opening a channel for interoceanic communication, has been broached, agitated, and dismissed unsettled. Just at present new life appears in the enterprise; but, nevertheless, there is the usual vagueness and uncertainty as to which is the best route to adopt, occasioned by the fact that each location has its support from those who, while the information they possess upon their particular project is accurate and as full as may be, have yet no general knowledge of the whole subject. The surveys recently completed by our Government have been very comprehensive, and the promulgation of the facts thus derived will do much, no doubt, to remove the vail of obscurity which has always hung over the ideas, unless when partially lifted by interested speculators, whose desire has been that the world should view the subject from their own stand-point.

It is, perhaps, somewhat unfortunate that the explorations in the various localities could not all have been conducted by the same parties, for, as it is, a rivalry, generous enough in itself doubtless, has arisen between the different corps, which, in a measure, renders it difficult to decide impartially between them. It may be said, however, that there were three different lines suggested by former experience as possessing features favorable to the construction of a canal, and designated by the Government, and expeditions under the command of distinguished officers of the navy were fitted out and dispatched to examine them.

The first explored was across the Isthmus of Darien; the second was on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; the third by way of Lake Nicaragua. Commander Selfridge conducted the surveys at Darien, and after three different visits to the region located a line that is feasible and not inordinately expensive. Capt. Shufeldt examined the Tehuantepec line, making extensive explorations and surveys, but the high altitude at which the summit of the canal would have to be placed, and a grave uncertainty attendant upon its water-supply, are discouraging even to the promoters of this route. Commander Lull, at Nicaragua, has met, perhaps, with greater success than have either of his colaborers, as far as the actual canalization is concerned, and although the want of a good, natural harbor is urged as an objection, it should not justly be so considered, for the cost of the work, if constructed in Nicaragua, would not, it is said, exceed that at Darien, even including a large sum for the providing of break-waters and restoring the once magnificent harbors at the termini.

The estimated cost at Darien is officially placed at about $61,000,000, including a fair margin for contingencies; that at Nicaragua is not yet made public, but will not exceed $60,000,000, under conditions similar to those upon which the Darien prices are based. Assuming, then, that the outlay would be the same, or about the same, for first cost in either locality, it will be necessary, in order to come at their comparative values, to examine thoroughly the relations which each would bear to the future development of the United States. While the advantages of interoceanic communication would be universal, still it is evident that the United States would derive the supreme benefit in thus having her eastern and western coasts brought so near together. By crossing at Nicaragua the passage from New-York or any other point on our Atlantic seaboard to San Francisco would be rendered nearly one thousand miles shorter than by crossing at Darien; the China passage would also be reduced, though not so materially, and in addition, the difficulties always met with by vessels making the southern end of the isthmus from the westward would be avoided in the former case.

In comparing the physical characteristics of the rival lines, the differences, though marked, are not so great as many persons have been led to suppose. By the Nicaragua line the elevation to be overcome by lockage is 103 feet; by the Darien, it is 120 feet. The lengths of the two differ sectionally, but the distance from ocean to ocean is about the same in both. At Darien a tunnel three miles long is necessary. This, though not considered an engineering obstacle, as a mere matter of construction, would render the practical working of the canal exceedingly difficult after completion. At Nicaragua there will be no tunnel, but in place of it an inland sea, Lake Nicaragua, 105 miles long and thirty-five miles wide, at the summit level, and furnishing an unlimited water supply, as well as providing fine still-water harbors for whatever repairs may be necessary to the long-voyage vessels in transit. Moreover, Nicaragua is a developed country, with ports and roads, and many facilities for the prosecution of a large undertaking, and where the labor question is not an untried experiment; while, on the other hand, Darien is as yet a wilderness inhabited by savage tribes, and offering no inducements in itself for the project.

In a politico-economical view, it, at first sight, seems difficult to dispose of the question of relative merit. If Darien were to be selected, a result would be a closer affiliation between Peru and her sister republics, an advantage which would not be so strongly felt if the choice were to be made of Nicaragua, while in time of war, in the latter case, the greater ease with which the canal could be guarded by our forces is so manifest as hardly to need remark. American enterprise in Nicaragua, though generally hindered, and in certain instances defeated by conflicting relations, has demonstrated the certainty of the economical and secure adaptation of foreign labor to its climate and institutions—a very different result from that attending the construction of works nearer Darien, such as the Panama Railroad.

The monetary aspect of the canal question applies equally to all the routes under discussion. It might be urged, however, that the more fertile soil and superior civilization of Nicaragua, compared with Darien, would offer such inducements to settlers and speculators, after the work had been begun, that difficulties of placing bonds to secure funds for construction would gradually diminish as the work progressed. A commission consisting of Gen. Humphries, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, Commodore Ammen, of the navy, and Prof. Pierce, of the Coast Survey, has been appointed to receive the various plans and reports, and to select one from among the number for Congressional consideration. The matter will probably come before Congress during the next session.

J. F. C.

## THE LOUISIANA COLORED MEN.

Of the convention of colored men of Louisiana, recently held in New-Orleans, the *Republican*, of that city, says: "Called together for the purpose of consulting and selecting a committee to convey to Washington testimony establishing the frauds perpetrated by the Fusion Party in the late general election in this State, the convention met on Monday last. The first day was consumed in perfecting an organization which resulted in the choice of Lieut. Gov. Antoine as permanent President, followed by an eloquent and appropriate speech by Senator Pinchback, giving a history of the present State administration, and reverting to such other subjects as are regarded of vital interest to the people. The proceedings of the second day were of an equally interesting character, Senator West and Gov. Kellogg appearing before the convention by invitation and addressing that body. Yesterday was consumed in making choice of the committee to go to Washington and adopting a series of resolutions, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the convention on all the matters touched upon. After much discussion on the subject of the committee, in which Messrs. Gair, Ladd and others participated, it was finally agreed, by an almost unanimous vote, to leave the choice of gentlemen to be sent to Washington to the President of the convention. The resolutions embrace an indorsement of President Grant's and Gov. Kellogg's Administrations, recognize the conduct of Judge Durell on the Bench as eminently wise and just, deprecate the outrages in Grant and other parishes in this State, and condemn in fitting terms the barbarous rule of Spanish authority in Cuba. Although at times a somewhat stormy spirit in debate has been manifested by members of ardent temperaments, nothing has transpired to mar the good feeling of members or render the work of the convention incomplete. Everything passed off harmoniously in the end, and the members took leave of each other in the best of spirits. The President of the convention, Lieut. Gov. Antoine, concluded its labors by appointing the following gentlemen a committee to go to Washington: W. R. Hyland, James H. Ingraham, [illegible]

# THE WAR IN CUBA.

## THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVOLT.

### HORRIBLE ATROCITIES WITH WHICH THE CONTEST IS CHARACTERIZED — COLD-BLOODED CRUELTY.

The town of Manzanillo, which is attracting so much attention at the present time, has played an important part since the beginning of the Cuban insurrection. The initiative steps toward open rebellion were taken in this place, and all through the war it has been the scene of many of the most important events, and even now the jurisdiction is the principal centre of the insurgent forces. The district of Manzanillo has not the large sugar estates of Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo. It is settled by small farmers, principally tobacco-raisers, or *vaqueros*, a class rarely met with in the other two jurisdictions. It was among this class that Cespedes and his followers worked to produce the insurrection. Their efforts were ably supported by the blindness of the Government, and the corruption and rapacity of many of its officials. Some of the latter class were Cubans and secret conspirators, and although in reality they oppressed the country people for their own private benefit, they assured them that these extortions were made by the positive orders of the higher Spanish officials, and were tacitly countenanced by the Government. By such means as these they gradually increased the bitter hatred which the ignorant country people felt against Spain and the Spaniards.

When, therefore, Carlos Manuel Cespedes and his 120 original supporter raised the cry of *Viva Cuba Libre* it was echoed through the country with the additional cry of *Muera España*, and almost before Gen. Ravenel, who was stationed at Santiago de Cuba as commander of the Eastern Department, had time to compose his first proclamation, full of personalities and threats of vengeance toward Cespedes and his 120 followers, their number had swelled to nearly 8,000.

Cespedes gave the signal in October, 1868, at his own estate, the Demajagua. A few days after the departure of Cespedes and his band of followers the Spanish gun-boat Neptune, acting under a vague desire to do something, shelled the estate and destroyed it, completely routing the garrison, which consisted of several old negroes, whom Cespedes had considered too worthless to take with him. Those who went to the bush with their master were subsequently freed by him along with the rest of their kind by the abolition proclamation of January, 1869. This act of philanthropy did not, however, entail any serious pecuniary loss upon Cespedes himself, as he had previously mortgaged his slaves to a commercial house in Manzanillo for nearly the whole of their market value.

The Spaniards in Manzanillo turned out with great bravery to defend their threatened nationality and property. Col. Campillo, who commanded the forces at that town, marched with over 300 men, principally of the San Quintin Battalion, to reinforce Bayamo, which at that time was still in the hands of the Government, although it was believed, and probably with truth, that nearly all the inhabitants were sympathizers with the insurgents. At the same time, Col. Quiros marched from Santiago de Cuba with 500 men, probably intending to combine his forces with those of Campillo. This plan, however, was not carried out, the failure being due to the excessive prudence or lack of judgment of Campillo, who, when already in sight of Bayamo, suddenly turned about and returned to Manzanillo.

The moral effect of this retreat was very disastrous for the Spaniards. The insurgents at once closed in on Bayamo, and besieged the troops stationed there. Major Udaete, the Post Commander, so overrated the danger, or, in other words, got so frightened, that he surrendered after a day's firing and losing only two men. The high courage and fighting qualities of the insurgents may be judged from the fact that a Spanish Major and five lancers, who refused to be included in the surrender, cut their way through the thick of the rebel lines, "spitting" several of the insurgents, and escaping without injury, except that the Major got a machete-cut on his face.

After the loss of Bayamo, Col. Quiros marched to Baire, and occupied it for some days. In the vicinity of this town a portion of his forces sustained the first action of importance with the insurgents.

This action lasted less than an hour, and was fought gallantly by both sides, the victory remaining in the end with the Spaniards. On the return of Quiros to Santiago de Cuba, the whole country from the Canto River to the very walls of the city, remained in the hands of the insurgents. Cespedes had full possession of Bayamo, and there the *Cubano Libre* newspaper was published. This was the official organ of the Republic, and the first independent paper published in the island. It lived several months, and then suspended its publication for causes beyond its control. To form an idea of its contents, it was only necessary to take any Spanish newspaper of the island, and reverse all the war news, always giving heavy losses to the Spaniards and victory to the Cubans.

This state of affairs continued until January, 1869, when Valmaseda crossed the "Rio Canto," gained the victory of the "Salado," which was little besides a massacre of negroes, and finally occupied the ruins of Bayamo. The insurgents had set fire to this town before evacuating it, which useless act they tried to dignify by calling it a second burning of Moscow. After Valmaseda took possession of Bayamo, Cespedes retired to Guiamaro, where he lived unmolested for a year. Valmaseda's administration may be truthfully called a period of wholesale bloodshed and desolation. His famous white-flag proclamation is a fair sample of the acts which characterized his command. This proclamation declared that any country-house or settlement which did not display a white flag, should be burned by the troops, its male occupants shot, and its females taken prisoners.

#### A SANGUINARY SYSTEM OF "FORAGING."

Col. Ampudia, otherwise called the "Spanish hyena," commanded at this time in Manzanillo, and to him may undoubtedly be given the credit of inventing the famous "foraging" system, which consisted in sending with the party which went out every morning to procure supplies for the cavalry, one or more prisoners or suspected insurgents. The foraging party always returned without them, having murdered them with machetes at some convenient place on the road. This being a summary and informal way of executing justice, great scope was naturally offered to the actual executioners to carry out the behests of the law and of Col. Ampudia in the manner most pleasing to their fancy. Some preferred to take their victim utterly by surprise, killing him at a blow when he least expected it; others found it more amusing to play with the unfortunate man like a cat with a mouse, enjoying the despair and agony of the poor wretch, who, tied up and helpless, would waste his last breath in useless supplications for mercy. Of this latter class was a certain Catalan, named Carnei, who gloried in having killed 100 insurgents with his machete. The one hundredth victim was a schoolmaster, called Izaguirre, to whom he gave an account of his prowess, telling the miserable pedagogue his number in the list of victims, and requesting him to kneel down and be quiet, so that he might dispatch him at a single blow. The sequel may be imagined. The victim's nerves were not so strong as those of his executioner, and he trembled so much that the first blow inflicted a ghastly but not fatal wound. The ruffian, before finishing his murderous work, proceeded to reproach and abuse the suffering man, for having interfered with the artistic skill of his blow. This Catalan subsequently lagged behind wounded in a march, and falling into the hands of the insurgents, met his just punishment by being literally chopped to pieces. One of the most enthusiastic "foragers" in Manzanillo was a Lieutenant called Contaherena, but more commonly known as *Conta Cabezas*, a nickname given him in facetious recognition of his valuable services as prosecuting attorney in such cases as were dignified with a court-martial. *Conta Cabezas* belonged to that class, numerous in Santiago de Cuba, whose extreme ferocity is wholesomely tempered by a degree of cowardice, which often prevents them from carrying out their more atrocious designs. The position of this man as Fiscal, which combined something of Judge and jury, and even witness, when necessary, was not enough to satisfy his sanguinary propensities. He desired a still more intimate connection with the law, and holding the principle that "*Finis coronat opus*," he solicited and obtained permission to carry out one of the sentences which he [illegible] had imposed. The [illegible] but in this particular case the nerves of the amateur executioner gave way at the critical moment, and after inflicting with trembling hands a few horrible gashes on the helplessly bound victim, he was obliged to call his servant to finish the butchery. Conta Cabezas died some time after committing these savage acts, while going by steamer from Havana to Cadiz.

#### PROBABLE NUMBER OF MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

Although these atrocities were committed by single individuals or by small bodies of men, they have occurred sufficiently often to characterize the struggle. Some Spanish organs deny them altogether. Others hold up in defense similar acts committed by nations most vehement in their denunciation of Spanish barbarity, and still others attempt to excuse them with the plea of necessity and the inevitable arbitrariness of military law. It would be interesting, were it possible, to form exact statistics of the number of persons executed by the Spaniards since the beginning of the war. Drawing conclusions from certain facts and averages deducted therefrom, it would be safe to assume that at least 4,000 persons have been put to death in cold blood for real or supposed connection with the insurrection. Of these 4,000 some 300 have been publicly executed in different towns; about 2,000 have been shot by chiefs of columns and detachments, 1,000, more or less, shot after capture with arms, and the remainder "foraged."

#### MODE OF EXECUTION.

In towns and cities the executions are usually carried out in the morning. From an early hour the bugles are heard summoning the volunteers, and about 7 that music gives place to the dreary tap-tap of a solitary drum, which announces that the condemned is making his last journey on earth. These processions are a miserable sight. The unfortunate man who is being sent to his death walks with his arms pinioned and with a priest on each side. Some walk quick and nervously, others slowly but steadily; while still others sway and totter and lean heavily on the attendant priests for support. When the victim is a particularly old or sick man, who absolutely cannot walk, he is accommodated with a donkey, the extra comfort of being carried being thus nicely balanced by the undignified means of locomotion. The ground reached, but little time is lost in formalities. The troops form three sides of a square, a wall being usually the fourth; some papers are read aloud, stating the particular offense to be expiated, and threatening death to any who should dare to interfere. The prisoner then kneels with his face to the wall, the priest upholds the crucifix for the last time and gives the final blessing to the doomed man, four soldiers advance with loaded rifles to within a few paces of his back, a Sergeant commands: *Preparan armas—Apuntan!* and in another moment the victim is down on his face, shot through and through. A Sergeant bends over him to see if he requires the friendly offices of two more soldiers, who are in reserve to give the *coup de grace* if necessary. Then the cord is loosened from the stiffening wrists, and the corpse is carted off to rest uncoffined in the bloody grave. The troops march back, the band playing a lively tune, and the crowd disperses, save the inevitable small boy, who proceeds to examine the bullet holes, blood splashes, and such other marks as the tragedy may have left. There are walls in the island fairly riddled with bullets, and the ground about them soaked with the life-blood of dozens who have died to vindicate the outraged authority of the so-called mother country.

#### TORTURES INFLICTED ON BOTH SIDES.

As a rule the prisoners tried by regular Spanish courts-martial have never suffered any tortures nor been mutilated previous to being executed, although such deeds have been committed by the "foraging" parties, and also in some cases by the insurgents. It is beyond doubt that on a certain occasion a band of Cubans surrounded a country shop, near Savanilla, capturing it, with all its contents. They then drenched the miserable proprietor, an old Catalan, with his own petroleum, and, setting him on fire, literally roasted him to death. It is equally certain that the mouths of a party of mobilized Spanish volunteers, captured near Santiago de Cuba, were slit from ear to ear, the lives of the men being spared only that they might be able to show themselves in the city. On the other side, Capt. Sastre, of the regular Spanish army, cut off the noses and ears of a number of rebel prisoners, and cynically asked his companions to lunch. He was brought before a Court-martial, and sentenced to death; but the influence of the Spanish Casino was interposed to save him, and the sentence was never carried out. The general massacre and mutilation of Spaniards at Mavani by the insurgents is an undenied historical fact.

#### GEN. VALMASEDA.

One of the most prominent personages of the war has undoubtedly been Gen. Valmaseda, and his character one of the most vexed questions. By some he is looked upon as a monster in human form, while others consider him humane and gentle in the extreme, and so opposed to bloodshed that a necessary execution caused him intense suffering. An impartial judgment would pronounce the first impression to be the true one. The second is due partially to his finished hypocrisy, smooth and pleasant manners, and ostentatious charity. Who in Santiago de Cuba, seeing how this Gen. Valmaseda received the poorest, as well as the richest, with distinguished courtesy, and knowing of his distribution of hundreds of dollars weekly in public charities, would think that this man was guilty of atrocities committed or connived at? The General was to be seen any evening seated in the window of the palace, or in a rocking-chair in the Plaza de Armas, with a placid prize-pig expression of contentment on his fat features as if he felt kindly and benevolent toward the whole of mankind; and yet his Bayamo proclamation alone was sufficient proof of his cruelty and brutality.

#### A COLD-BLOODED PIECE OF CRUELTY.

In the month of July, 1869 Valmaseda commanded in Bayamo, and Don Simon De la Torre, a somewhat disreputable old Carlist General, had command in Santiago de Cuba. Nine citizens of the latter place were arrested and imprisoned, four of the number being subsequently released. On the 28th of July three of the four were rearrested, the fourth remaining a prisoner in his own house sick. On the 29th these eight prisoners were informed that they were to be taken to Bayamo the next day at Valmaseda's request, to be confronted with their accusers. This proceeding caused no little anxiety to the interested parties. They were, however, entirely powerless, and as their only safeguard they endeavored to give their case all possible publicity, fondly imagining that fear of public opinion would in some measure restrain any sinister intentions which might be entertained toward them. With this view they directed a communication to the British, French, German, and United States Consuls, representing that in view of the unsettled state of the country they were exposed to be attacked by insurgents between Manzanillo and Bayamo, and requesting the Consuls to exert their private influence with the Governor to procure them a sufficient escort, under an officer of their own choice, who would be responsible for them until their safe arrival in Bayamo. The Consuls undertook the commission, which they carried out successfully. The Governor received them graciously, and acceded to the request of the prisoners. They selected Major Anedo Salazar as chief of the escort, and on the 30th of July, 1869, the party started for Manzanillo. There were eight prisoners in all, namely: José Antonio Collazo, journalist; Bruno Collazo, planter; José Antonio Perez, physician; Rafael Espin, physician; Ascencio De Ascencio, Government employe; Salvador Benitez, tobacconist; Andreo Villasana, schoolmaster; Joaquin Ros, Police employe. The ninth was a lawyer, named Gonzalo Del Villar, who, thanks to a lame leg, remained at home. Major Salazar delivered his charge safely in Bayamo, and returned to Santiago de Cuba. The prisoners were subsequently taken to Yiguani, and again, on the morning of Aug. 7, started in search of the mythical accuser. Besides the eight prisoners, thirteen other persons went under the same escort, among whom were several friends and servants of the prisoners, and a few others who had no connection with the affair. At a short distance from Yiguani they were all massacred by their escort, by direct command of Col. Palacios, who acted, without doubt, under direct order of Valmaseda, as he went at once to Manzanillo, and from there to Spain via Havana, no inquiry whatever being made into his conduct, and no notice of the affair ever being taken by the Government. All that the families of the slaughtered men know is that their relatives were taken [illegible] afterward raised to the rank of Lieutenant General, and appointed Captain General of the island. The brutal Palacios has numberless defenders among the Spaniards, although the many atrocities he committed are well known and undenied. At the time of the murder of the citizens of Santiago de Cuba, he killed an estimable young man named Casanova simply because the latter had complained to Valmaseda of Palacios' depredations on his cattle. Casanova was at Palacios' headquarters the evening before the massacre, and words, and even blows, passed between them. The Colonel tied the young man up to a window for the night, and sent him off with the prisoners in the morning. Mr. Gonzalo Villar was allowed to remain quiet until his leg was better, when he left the island, all his property being confiscated by the Government. The fact that these citizens of Santiago de Cuba were robbed as well as murdered, will cause little surprise. They had a large amount of money and jewels with them, intending, no doubt, in an extreme case to test the "accessibleness" of the officers in whose hands they were placed. Since this horrible affair numerous similar cases have occurred, but the circumstances have not become so public, nor been so well authenticated; but there is no doubt that while the revolution continues, unless foreign Governments effectually interfere, cruelties and sanguinary deeds of the most revolting nature will be committed.

## ANOTHER SCHEME FOR CASH PAYMENTS.

The following is an extract from a letter of Mr. Joseph Ropes, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who is now in London. It will repay perusal:

"It has been evident to me for some time past that direct contraction, or the withdrawal of greenbacks by the Government, is no longer possible. The banks and the people can barely meet their liabilities. Any withdrawal of currency from circulation would merely precipitate insolvency. It is doubtless true that many of our merchants and manufacturers are in a perfectly sound financial position, but I suppose that our bank loans have become more and more connected with stock operations, a large part of which may really be unsound, or, at least, may depend for their solvency upon the continued inflation of our currency. In order to avoid a very general bankruptcy, time must be given for the character of these bank loans to be changed, for this mass of liabilities to be contracted within reasonable limits, and for these inflated values to be reduced approximately to a specie basis; this can only be accomplished by the voluntary action of capitalists themselves; that is, first, of the banks, and secondly, of those who hold bank deposits, or, in other words, those who have a claim for ready money, whether on the banks or on the people. If this class of capitalists can be induced gradually to call in their funds, so that there may be a margin for contraction, instead of the chronic scarcity which now exists, the first great step toward resumption will have been taken. It was, as you are aware, to bring about this state of things that my own scheme was devised, by exchanging every existing greenback, as far as possible, for something which, within a few months, or years at furthest, would possess a definite specie value.

(Mr. Ropes' scheme was to have the Government issue a new series of greenbacks, payable specifically in gold coin in two years from the date of each monthly issue of $5,000,000—these gold greenbacks to be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder in exchange for old greenbacks, which were to be destroyed.)

This would induce every bank, and every holder of ready money, to invest at least some portion of their funds in this form. Such contraction being entirely voluntary, could not be complained of by the people, or interfered with by Congress, while the steadily accumulating bank reserves and bank deposits would leave no pretense for alleging that the country was short of currency. This whole process, however, as you are aware, must go on very gradually, or it might produce distress or disaster; and it was for this reason that I proposed to make the first installment of legal tenders redeemable only after two years at least, and then only at the rate of $5,000,000 per month, which would give us, say, five years to come back to par with specie. Had this plan been adopted before the late reduction of revenue from imports, its success would, I believe, have been complete and triumphant. But the great diminution, not only of revenue but of reserves in the Treasury, has promoted inflation and greatly weakened our financial position, so that I am now disposed to think it safer to limit the redemption of greenbacks in specie to $3,000,000 instead of $5,000,000 per month, still postponing its commencement at least two years. Even before the late financial troubles occurred, I have had a strong impression that the present Congress might have the last chance of solving this tremendous problem. Of course this feeling is now intensified, and if the Government should carry out the plan of increasing the issue of legal tenders permanently to $400,000,000, I fear the case will be past remedy.

If that danger is escaped, the next I think will be of an opposite nature, viz., that the premium on gold, being now reduced so low, the Government may venture to undertake to resume specie payment almost immediately. Mr. ——— and myself have both been astonished by this great decline in gold. I attribute it, however, mainly to the great scarcity of currency, and probably, a temporary balance of trade in our favor with Europe, (for as I said before, the merchants are probably in a far sounder financial position than the people generally,) and also, to some indefinite expectation of a speedy resumption of specie payment, which, for the time, makes everybody willing to sell gold rather than to hoard it. But I need not assure you of my firm and unbroken conviction that no power on earth can enable us to maintain specie payment with anything like our present volume of so-called paper money. We have about $700,000,000 of bank and Government currency. Mr. ——— and I agreed together that probably $400,000,000 could not be exceeded on a specie basis; but I am willing to concede $500,000,000 as a *ne plus ultra*, and I will stake whatever financial reputation I may possess on the distinct assertion that with more than that amount in circulation specie redemption is impossible. It follows that at least $200,000,000 must be withdrawn before there can be any hope of maintaining specie payment, and it is better not to resume at all than not to maintain it when resumed. Now, as we can do nothing whatever to coerce the banks in that way or any other, and, as we probably can get a majority of the people, at least, to admit that specie payment by the Government is desirable, why not concentrate our efforts on these two simple points: That the Government should, as slowly and gradually as you please, redeem the greenbacks in some such way as my plan suggests; and, to relieve the banks from all anxiety and disarm their opposition, let the Government assume the redemption of their notes, for which it holds security—not necessarily in specie, but merely in lawful money, that is, in money which will be slowly, but surely, rising to a specie value, month by month, and year by year."

## MUTINY AT AUBURN.

### ATTEMPTED MURDER OF THE PRISON-KEEPERS—SEVERAL SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

The Auburn *Advertiser* gives the following account of a serious disturbance caused by the prisoners in the machine shop of the prison there, shortly after noon on Tuesday:

"Pat Clifford, a Sing Sing transfer, refused to work, upon which Foreman Farley attempted to force him, when Clifford struck him a severe blow. No sooner was the fight begun, than Relief Keeper Edward Toole, of Buffalo, came forward and seized Clifford for the purpose of arresting him. Clifford making violent resistance, was promptly laid on the floor to rest by 'that cane' which Keeper Toole had in his hand. At this juncture several other convicts rushed to the rescue of their fallen comrade, and Capt. C. L. Strong, of Dryden, left his desk for the purpose of assisting to quell the riot, which was assuming dangerous proportions. As he approached the rioters he was struck on the head by a heavy bar of iron thrown at him with great force by an unknown convict, which rendered him insensible. He is dangerously if not fatally injured. After he had fallen, the convicts made a desperate sally on Keeper Toole, who was attempting to give the alarm. Capt. Toole drew his revolver, but just as he fired his hand was knocked downward by a bar of iron, and the ball took effect in his own leg, fracturing the bone. The convicts seized the opportunity to overpower him and wrest from him his revolver, which he clung to with both hands. But his assailants were desperate, and their anger once aroused, their desperation knew no bounds, and they commenced to beat him on the head and hands with iron bars to make him release his hold. They did not gain their object until they had rendered him insensible. In their infuriation they continued to beat him until the general alarm brought Major Orr, Capt. Thorpe, and others to the scene, when the mutiny was quelled and the principal participants in it were arrested. The names of the desperadoes who took the lead in the bloody affray are Clifford, Sullivan, and Hardy. The wounded officers were taken to the hospital, where they were carefully cared for, and it is hoped that their injuries will not prove fatal, though Capt. Strong is in a precarious condition. Capt. Toole's wounds are painful, but are not considered dangerous. The machine shop has been under the same discipline that prevails in other parts of the prison, and this partially explains why the convicts were so eager to rid themselves of their superiors, though they had to kill them. But they have only brought upon themselves greater suffering than mere confinement and hard labor, as they will be indicted for assault, with intent to kill. Ever since Donahue was sentenced to be hung, the convicts have taken every occasion to show their sympathy for him."

## SCARLET FEVER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Nov. 20 says that during the preceding three weeks there had been an unusually large number of deaths from scar[illegible]

# SENATOR OGLESBY.

## THE WEST OPPOSED TO WAR—VIEW[illegible] ON THE TRANSPORTATION QU[illegible]TION.

Senator Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois, [illegible] understood to have declared in an informal [illegible] sation, recently, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, [illegible] in the light of present developments he was [illegible] favor of a war with Spain. The Texas [illegible] he said, was pursuing a conservative and [illegible] course in its treatment of the subject. He could [illegible] see that at present the honor of this nation was [illegible] volved by the Virginius affair. When our [illegible] ties with Mexico first began, the Texan [illegible] committed all kinds of excesses. Our Government could exercise no power over them. The [illegible] volunteers in Cuba were somewhat [illegible] Texan rangers; their acts were without [illegible] the Spanish Government, and it was [illegible] difficult to control them. Castelar, he [illegible] would be willing to give the United States [illegible] satisfaction it demanded. He had not yet [illegible] enough presented to prove that the Virginius [illegible] what it was claimed to be—an American [illegible] regular American papers. The summary and [illegible] barous execution of the people captured was [illegible]ly an outrage on humanity and on the [illegible] people. But because such an outrage was [illegible] by a lot of bloodthirsty and uncontrolled [illegible] teers it was no reason that the great American [illegible] tion should engage in a war with a [illegible] Spain, and give it no opportunity to make [illegible] tion.

When the United States, after a careful [illegible] tion of the question, had presented its [illegible] Spain, and that Government refused to [illegible] such demands, then there would be [illegible] honor involved; and, under such circumstances, [illegible] United States would be justified in forcing [illegible] comply with its wishes. The Government [illegible] United States would no more abandon its [illegible] of opposition to the right of any nation to [illegible] vessels upon the high seas than an individual [illegible] to having his clothes searched by another [illegible] who believed that he might find something [illegible] ing to him.

At present, Senator Oglesby said, he failed to [illegible] anything that would justify a war, on broad grounds, and he was opposed to it. So were the people of the West; and so, he believed, were the [illegible] the people of the whole country. We do not want war, he added, for buncombe, nor for [illegible]. The Government, he felt certain, would bring the whole matter to a successful and satisfactory [illegible] nation, and without, he believed, any [illegible] a war.

### THE PANIC AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Senator Oglesby also said that he did not [illegible] that the panic was over. The end was yet to [illegible]. As to a resumption of specie payments, he [illegible] that there was no necessity for it. At the same time he did not wish to be understood as [illegible] ing as a financial authority. There was [illegible] finance beyond his comprehension, and he [illegible] that many who professed to have an intimate [illegible] edge of the subject were not as well acquainted [illegible] it as they might believe themselves, or would [illegible] other people suppose. There was a good [illegible] "talk" about currency and specie resumption [illegible] was simply words without practical ideas. [illegible] ple, he thought, were content with currency [illegible] were as well satisfied to have it as a medium of [illegible] change as gold and silver. Never in the history of the country, he said, have the banks been in a [illegible] tion to pay dollar for dollar in specie for bank [illegible] or currency if a general call was made upon [illegible]. If they paid specie to some, others would have [illegible] satisfied with bank notes or currency. He was of the opinion that the country was almost [illegible] a specie basis now as it had ever [illegible]. If the premium on gold was speculative, [illegible] curious that it was so long and well maintained. [illegible] was a fact that a premium was demanded, and [illegible] man wanted a gold dollar he had to pay the premium, and there was no way of getting out of it. [illegible] he thought, impossible to fix any particular [illegible] a resumption of specie payment. It was a [illegible] that would not be regulated by any arbitrary [illegible]. When the proper time came there would [illegible] resumption in the sense of a dollar in currency [illegible] worth a dollar in gold. At present the Government had about $366,000,000 worth of greenbacks [illegible] $80,000,000 of specie in the Treasury. [illegible] $80,000,000, about $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 [illegible] belong to it. How could the Government [illegible] $366,000,000 in greenbacks with $30,000,000 or [illegible]000 worth of specie.

### THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The aspect of political affairs, Senator O[illegible] believed, was not at all discouraging to the [illegible]lican party. Congress, when it assembled, [illegible] ercise wisdom in its action, and there would [illegible] ing to fear. Republicans and Democrats might [illegible] for a time on a special question; but the [illegible] cided, they returned to their normal [illegible]. There would always be Republicans and D[illegible]. The recent victories of the Democracy were [illegible] the panic and a general feeling of apathy [illegible] people. The panic has been in existence, he [illegible] West for a twelvemonth; the people here have [illegible] begun to feel it. When he looked at the [illegible] audience at the Academy of Music [illegible] opera, the other evening, everybody having [illegible] doubt, a good price for their few boxes [illegible] he thought that distress could not be very [illegible] here. If there was anything of vital [illegible] moving the popular heart or affecting public [illegible] ests, such crowds would not gather [illegible] opera-houses, theatres, and other places of [illegible] amusement. In the West, farmers had been [illegible] for nearly a year to sell their produce at [illegible] prices; and they were forced to pay as much [illegible] hats, shoes, clothing, and other [illegible] as when they could get double the price [illegible] their corn and whatever they had to sell. [illegible] around them for a cause of this state of affairs [illegible] believed it to be the high rates of [illegible] and they struck at the railroads. They [illegible] said to the railroads, "You injure us. If [illegible] anything behind you like fraud or [illegible] makes you press us, strike at it as we strike [illegible]." And, said Mr. Oglesby, they are right. If a [illegible] strikes me I strike him. I do not stop to ask what made him strike me. The people here [illegible] have now found out what is the consequence [illegible] fall in the price of corn. Down go your [illegible] and there is an inevitable shrinkage of values [illegible] this, said he, has had the effect to unsettle [illegible] affairs in the country, and the Democracy have been enabled to achieve some successes. There is [illegible] doubt, he thought, however, that the Republican Party would be certainly victorious in the next Pres[illegible]idential campaign, and that it had excellent chances of success in the next Congressional campaign. [illegible] lesson of the times, he said, was a good one, and [illegible] believed that the country would profit by it. [illegible] would have better sense in the future, and [illegible] not plunge into extravagance. They would [illegible] prudence, make the most of everything, and [illegible] lic and private morals of the community [illegible] greatly improved.

## PANIC IN A THEATRE.

A scene of considerable excitement occurred at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, on Saturday [illegible] ternoon. During the matinée performance a [illegible] alarm of fire was sounded from Box No. [illegible], and some one in the audience casually remarked in an [illegible] tone, "There's a fire." This was sufficient to [illegible] considerable excitement, and many sprang from [illegible] seats, thinking the fire was in the building. [illegible] this moment some one raised the curtain which separates the auditorium from the vestibule, [illegible] the sight of the smoke from steamer No. [illegible] was passing. In the general confusion, [illegible] the noise outside, a large portion of the audience came thoroughly convinced that the theatre was [illegible] fire, and a general rush was made for the doors. It was only through the persistent exertions of [illegible] ers, officers of the theatre, and the more cool gentlemen of the audience that quiet was restored. Fortunately no accidents occurred.

## THE [illegible] JUROR.

United States Attorney Lane tells the following in relation to his experiences in one of the Iowa courts: "A cause in which he had been retained came on for trial a second time, having been through the judicial mill once and [illegible] on error. A jury was [illegible] paneled, and among the questions propounded to each talesman was [illegible] case before, or do you know [illegible] Each man of the [illegible] [illegible]

# [illegible] FRANCE.

## [illegible] SITUATION—PARTY MANŒUVRES—BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 10, 1873.

Many rapid changes in the political situation could have been predicted, for it was evident that each of the parties would put out its entire strength when the decisive moment came. The leaders of each party were old and wily politicians, and most of them had passed through a similar crisis—offering a most striking parallelism—in 1848, and others had been in every crisis since the restoration. In taking the leadership of the Left, M. Gambetta effacing his own personality for the time, M. Thiers had several ends in view. The first was to be revenged upon Marshal MacMahon. It will be remembered that M. Thiers led the Assembly at will, bringing it to terms when it became restive by threatening to resign and to leave the country to its fate. When MacMahon's name was proposed Thiers said that he had every confidence in the loyalty of the Marshal, who had again and again pledged his word not to interfere in politics. But MacMahon did accept power when it was offered him, and he did promise to do so long before the act was accomplished. The Right had made sure of their man before making the *coup d'état* of the 24th May. Hence M. Thiers made the Marshal responsible for that event, and determined to get his revenge. He is still working for it with juvenile ardor, and he came very near getting it the other day.

### PARTY MANŒUVRES.

The majority, it must be remembered, is composed of the members of the Right and Right Centre, a band of thirty called the Light Horse, twenty-one Bonapartists under M. Rouher, and a few floating members of the Left Centre. Taking away the two latter factions, the present majority becomes the minority practically, for although it has a majority of ten or twelve votes, it would be as many in the minority if the vacancies had been legally filled. Hence a majority of fourteen may be considered a bad defeat for the Ministry, and a certain defeat for the Government at no distant period. This is assuming that the above-named members of the Bonapartist and Left Centre fractions abstain from voting in a body. But should they vote in a body with the Republicans, MacMahon is overthrown. When Changarnier presented the proposition for prolonging the powers of the President for ten years, he counted upon the support of these two fractions, because they formed a part of the Conservative majority which had overthrown M. Thiers. But the Bonapartists seceded because they would not agree to the term of ten years, and the men of the Left Centre because it was proposed to suppress the title of "President of the French Republic." It was at this point M. Thiers saw his chance. By a majority of fourteen the Changarnier proposition had been referred to a special committee, but when this committee was formed it had a majority against the ten-years project, and the Bonapartists declared that they would not vote so long a term. They demanded an appeal to the people. "Now," said M. Thiers, when the result of the formation of the committee was told him; "now I have got this Bayard of modern times; *oui, je tiens le Maréchal.*" M. Tarquet was pushed forward with a proposition also demanding the appeal to the nation, upon the Bonapartist ground; "for," said this cunning old man, "we can use the Bonapartists to overthrow the Marshal, to get possession of the administration, and then make an appeal to the people on our own terms. With the ballot-boxes in our hands it will not be easy to elect a Bonapartist." The plan was a little too transparent. Most of the Bonapartist journals came out at once against standing upon principle with men who openly avowed their intention of strangling it when once in power, and demanding the reduction of the term, so that the Bonapartists could vote with the Conservatives. *La politique, c'est de transiger,*" said M. Guizot, many years ago, and when in this perilous situation the Monarchists remembered the saying, and began to compromise. They have now agreed to reduce the term, which will suit the Bonapartists, and to leave the Republican "label," which will suit the Left Centre.

### AN OFFICIAL OPINION.

For some time a weekly journal called *La Concorde* has existed at Versailles, but it was regarded as an ordinary provincial sheet up to the time of the present Ministry. The editor is supposed to be a friend of M. De Broglie. Hence, for some time past, we have seen little notes in this journal which were inspired by the President of the Council of Ministers, and, rumor says, written by his own hand. In the last number there is one which sums up the matter so well that I translate part of it, calling attention to the fact that it comes from the highest official source, although given unofficially. *La Concorde* says:

> After a moment's confusion, produced by this unexpected triumph of the Left, the Conservative party has again returned to its reason, and takes a wiser, sensible view of the situation. While recognizing that it always had a majority, it has also seen that the elections of the committees gave to the adversaries of the proposition to prolong the powers of the Executive, an incontestable advantage; it has been deemed proper, therefore, to make a compromise either with the Bonapartists or with the members of the Left Centre. It is very easy to bring both of them back. To that end, two concessions are necessary, and from one point of view they are important. In order to bring back the Bonapartists, it suffices to reduce the duration of the prorogation, making it five years, for instance, instead of ten years, and we believe there are no serious objections to this, for it is very certain that if the Government of Marshal MacMahon produces the favorable results expected of it another prolongation will take place at the end of the five years. The other concession which will have the effect of bringing back the Left Centre consists in maintaining the title of President of the Republic, and there, also, we can see no danger of yielding. We are among those who think that the reality is worth more than the name, and hold very little to the mere title. And, one of two things is certain: either we are now living under a Republic, and if so why not say so frankly? or we are not living under a Republic, and in that case what does it matter about the name we give our Government?"

This is by no means a bad bit of reasoning for a French journal, and it shows that the Ministry has resolved upon making the necessary concessions. The article goes on to say that there is a certain number of extreme Royalists who put their party above their patriotism, but with the aid of the fractions named the powers of the Marshal can be prolonged for five years, and the Government called the "Republic." Without some unforeseen events this is just what will happen, and it will be observed that it is nothing but the Bonapartist programme, which I gave some months ago. The Republicans now ask an appeal to the people, but they will not do so when they find that they cannot control the Administration.

### INCIDENTS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

There are one or two more incidents which deserve notice. M. Leon Say, President of the Left Centre, announced an interpellation the other day, desiring to question the Government as to its reasons for delaying the elections in thirteen departments beyond the legal term. But a transaction has settled that. It has been agreed between M. Say and the Duc De Broglie that if the Republic is recognized the former will withdraw his question. The next point [illegible] the Ministry, and it is now certain [illegible] will have to retire [illegible] proposed [illegible] have not been accepted. The Bonapartists want M. De Broglie to retire, in order to leave M. Magne free to form a new Ministry. The difficulties of forming an acceptable Ministry will be unusually great.

### THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

The Bazaine trial has entered upon a new and curious phase. Bazaine seems to be about the only man, according to the evidence, who fully performed his duty, (excepting Canrobert,) and day after day new accusations rise against other officers. D'Abzac and Stoffel had scarcely finished when MacMahon himself was brought under accusation. Bazaine sent a dispatch to him on the 26th of August, saying that his sortie had failed, but a new one would be attempted, and saying that he was always ready for a movement if he had news from the army of Chalons. MacMahon swore that he did not receive this dispatch, but it was most clearly proved that he did. The evidence did not leave a shadow of a doubt, and the Duc D'Aumale quickly dropped that point and took up another. Thus the first charge of suppressing a dispatch of the 23d, which Col. Sewel says he saw the Marshal receive, and heard him read, is disproved, because the only dispatch sent at that time was in cipher, which Col. Sewel says this was not. Canrobert says that he has a great respect for Col. Sewel, but has known all the time that he was mistaken. Then we find that Bazaine did inform MacMahon that he would let him know when he could move his army with safety, since Stoffel and D'Abzac are accused of suppressing the dispatch; and the dispatch of the 26th is also traced directly to the hands of MacMahon. The journals are beginning to turn against Gen. De Rivière, the reporter, who has been so maladroit in this whole proceeding. In the last audience it was thought that there might be some question of Bazaine, since he had sat for ten days listening to accusations against others; but at the very outset Gen. Soleille came under accusation, and the court is now asking what interest that officer could have had in deceiving Bazaine about the question of munitions in Metz. At a council of war, when Bazaine proposed his sortie, Soleille reported that there were not cartridges enough for a battle, and this had a strong influence upon all the Generals. Later it was found that there were cartridges enough for at least seven battles. One officer after another is thus brought to the bar, and it is found that very few did their whole duty. Bazaine, thus far, stands better than any other officer, not excepting MacMahon. The influence upon the army is very bad, and one wonders why the Government allowed a process of this kind to proceed without looking to see where it would lead. At every step we have something to bring out in bright relief the noble and magnificent rôle played by Napoleon III. in the midst of these sad adventures.

### THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The three first representations which took place last week drew public attention away from the political excitement at Versailles. The first of these *premières* was that of "L'Oncle Sam," Sardou having succeeded in getting his piece upon the stage. But time brings its revenges, and we are now fully revenged for the malicious things which Sardou first wrote and then expurgated. A majority of the journals speak in very light terms of this drama, and all find it stupid as a satire, and without sufficient action for a drama. M. Vitu having written a favorable criticism for the *Figaro*, M. De Villemessant adds a postscript reversing the judgment, and saying that "L'Oncle Sam" is tediously dull, and that it is not worth the trouble of going to see it. M. Hostein, a theatrical critic of merit, attacks the immoral teaching of Sardou, which is not sufferable even when put upon the practical Yankees, and adds that, as a pamphlet, this work has no aim or meaning, as a piece it has kaleidoscopic evolutions without sense, and characters without unity. This critic does not know to what extent flirting is carried in the United States, but can hardly believe there is anything to justify such scenes as those placed upon the stage of the Vaudeville. The piece is saved here by excellent acting, by an enormous expenditure for costumes and for advertising, but nevertheless there are grave doubts whether or not the author will get his money back, or the director pay the cost of the *mise en scène*. The last scene given in New-York, the electoral procession, does not exist in the piece given here, and, in fact, would have no meaning if it did. The ending appears to be very tame, and I have met no one who has yet seen it who could be tempted to sit out another evening. I am informed that Carvalho, the director, and Sardou are both very much disappointed. The other two *premières* are at the Gaîté and the Bouffes-Parisiens, where "Jeanne D'Arc" and the "Quenouille de Verne," were brought out with success. The first is not the "Jeanne D'Arc" which was to appear at the opera, but a burlesque or opera bouffe.

### A CONSPIRACY.

I made a brief mention of a conspiracy discovered a short time since, having for its object an insurrection if the Monarchists succeeded, and the seizing of the Marquise De MacMahon as a hostage. This lady, who married the son of the Marshal's eldest brother, and inherited the historical château of Sully, has lived retired from the world since the death of her husband, occupied solely with the education of her children, and with her local charities. The blacksmith of Sully was taken into the plot, but he could not bear to see his benefactress thus treated, and made a revelation to the nearest magistrate. Four or five of the local officials were arrested under charges of conspiring and of belonging to a secret political society, and at the trial the facts were considered as proven against them. Five persons were condemned to three and five years' imprisonment at hard labor, with the loss of their civil rights for five and ten years.

### TALES FROM VIENNA.

The Exposition of Vienna ended in so tame a manner that nothing of consequence could be said about it, but the persons who are now arriving in Paris from that city have many curious stories to relate. One day a certain number of gentlemen appeared at the turnstiles with elegantly-printed cards, in letters of gold, upon which the prominent words were "Ehren-juror." But the persons were refused free admittance upon these cards, and had to pay their half florin like other mortals. With a lofty and disdainful bearing they walked through the halls of the Exposition to the jury pavilion, where they were stopped by the single guardian. They tried to pass in without his consent, but were again stopped and menaced with the authorities. After a brief conference in the open air, the "Jury of Honor" entered the building and began their work of "revising the awards," taking particular care to demand five florins from every dissatisfied exhibitor. Things went on very well until the Police came, and then there was another disagreement. The "Jury of Honor" was ordered to stop this farce, and to pay back the money already drawn from exhibitors. They declined at first, but a threat of prosecution for swindling brought them to reason, and they were conducted out of the building. At the gate they tried to hold an indignation meeting, but here again they were stopped, and the anonymous committee were forced to disperse, or go to the station under guard. Thus ended the famous attempt to revise the work of the International Jury of the Exposition.

### A LUNATIC'S FREAK.

Crazy people sometimes take queer fancies, but I have never seen a stranger fancy than that of a woman in the Faubourg de Temple. She took a razor and, pushing out her tongue as far as possible, cut it off even with her teeth. As this did not produce death as she seemed to expect, she jumped out of the second-story window, but was picked up badly hurt, but with no [illegible] She was then taken to the asylum, [illegible]

# NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

## THE METROPOLITAN POLICE—PLAYWRITING AND CRITICISM.

*From a Special Correspondent.*

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1873.

The *Morning Post* published a telegram a few days ago from Berlin to the effect that several Prussian officers having lately applied for permission to join the Carlists, it had in every case been refused them. This may be looked upon as a proof, or at least a sign, that the Prussian Government means to maintain the principle asserted by it during the late war, that every nation must fight its own battles, and that subjects of Governments at peace with Prussia bearing arms against Prussia will be treated as brigands, even as Garibaldi might have been treated had he, during the Franco-German war, fallen into the hands of his stern antagonist, Gen. Werder. The principle, however just, is now all the same in European warfare, and Prussian officers have often served against armies with whose Government Prussia was at peace. Baron Von Rhaden, father of Mme. Lucca's first husband, was Chief of Artillery under Don Carlos in 1834, and Baron Von Stutterheim, another Prussian officer, served at the same time in Spain on the side of the Queen. Count Moltke himself held a command in the Egyptian Army, and fought against the Turks (and, by the way, was badly beaten) when Turkey and Prussia were on perfectly good terms. In this last case, however, the Prussian officer in the Egyptian service had received his commission before hostilities broke out, which gave him quite a different status from that of Rhaden and Stutterheim, who went to aid the fighting that had already begun. In every case Prussia finds it to her interest now (as it obviously must be) to discountenance the ancient European custom by which belligerent Governments in want of troops looked abroad for them and engaged any troops they could find.

### THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

"What is to be done with the Police?" is still the great question of the day in London. Since the terrible night in Windmill street, Haymarket, when, according to the evidence of Col. Keith Fraser, "every man who wore a white cravat was seized and accused of being drunk and disorderly," the constables have figured almost daily in the newspapers, and always to their disadvantage. The remedy for the degenerate condition of a portion at least of that force which formerly inspired so many foreign visitors with admiration, so many native nursery-maids with passion, is doubtless that recommended by Mr. Roger Eykyn, member of Parliament for Windsor, who has long been known by the intelligent attention he brings to bear on all questions connected with Police administration in London. Mr. Eykyn's first relations with the Police were by no means of an agreeable character. He got mixed up in some affray with them, and for a considerable time afterward showed himself their bitter enemy. Then he relented, tried to find out what was the matter with them that they should behave harshly to one who, at heart, was their friend, and ended by taking the whole force under his personal and legislative protection. He now invites select parties of policemen to spend the day with him at Windsor, where he has a very beautiful seat, and on these occasions introduces them to Hon. Mrs. Eykyn, takes them for a row on the river Thames, and finally, of course, entertains them at dinner. He organizes public meetings at which they have an opportunity, under his auspices, of making known their grievances; writes letters in their favor to the newspapers, and makes motions on their behalf in Parliament. Roger Eykyn, in fact, the policeman's friend, is as different to Roger Eykyn the policeman's foe, as was Paul the Christian Apostle to Saul the persecutor of the Christians. Mr. Eykyn, then, is particularly grieved to find that his protégés have lately been misconducting themselves beyond the possibility of excuse. But what cannot, perhaps, be excused can often be explained; and Mr. Eykyn accounts for the recent deterioration in the average quality of the London policemen by the fact that their pay, owing to the general increase in the cost of provisions, has become inadequate, and that they have no superannuation fund. Higher pay, less work, a guaranteed pension after so many years' service, and, on the other hand, efficient control and the strictest investigation as to the character of all applicants for admission into the force, are, in a few words, the means of cure proposed by Mr. Roger Eykyn. Perhaps, however, his most important suggestion is that a Ministry of Police should be created; in which case I do not see why Mr. Eykyn himself should not be Minister. One thing is quite certain, people are all tired of being at the mercy of the Police, who, formerly looked upon as the servants and protectors of the honest portion of society, have suddenly became its tyrants. I say "suddenly," but perhaps the revelation of the evil alone has been sudden. The state of things revealed may have been coming on for some time. As it is, we are startled, day after day, by hearing first that this remarkably quiet youth, then that that very sedate old gentleman, have both during the past few months been arraigned before a magistrate. Everybody has been in the hands of the Police; Mr. Belt, the barrister; Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the sensitive satirical dramatist; the officers of the Second Life Guards in a body, and, among the members of this body, Lieut. Dauncey, who was engaged to be married at the time, and whose espousals with a lady of title have since been described in all the papers. Time was when a young man in the predicament of Mr. Dauncey would have had some trouble in justifying himself in the eyes of his bride. But the account by the Police of being "drunk and disorderly" means nothing just now. It signifies merely that you have been seen walking about in the neighborhood of the Haymarket wearing a white cravat.

### PLAYWRIGHT AND CRITIC.

Before the end of the month Mr. W. S. Gilbert proposes to appear, not in a police court, but in a civil tribunal, to claim damages from the *Pall Mall Gazette* for injury done to his feelings and character through a criticism on the "Wicked World," in which that piece was described as "not quite decent" or "not quite decorous." The notion of Mr. Gilbert's character suffering from any such imputation—whatever effect it may have had upon his feelings—is preposterous, though it is not, perhaps, for him to take that view of the matter. The jury, however, will simply have to consider whether the words objected to were applicable to the piece, and also whether they were used maliciously or in good faith. This action has been so much talked about in literary and dramatic circles, that the evidence to be adduced and the arguments to be employed on both sides are almost as well known as if the case had been already tried. People, too, are naturally inclined to compare it with other actions of a somewhat similar kind. Mr. Sala, grossly and personally libeled by Mr. Hain Friswell, apropos of nothing at all, went into court, swore that what Mr. Friswell had written as to his habits was false, and—Mr. Friswell not venturing to attempt a justification of his words—recovered £500 damages. Similarly, Mr. Charles Reade, accused of writing indecently in his comedy of "Shilly-Shally" proved the groundlessness of the assertion, and recovered £200 or £300 damages from the *Morning Advertiser*, whose virtuous but inaccurate critic had advanced the charge. When, however, Mr. Hepworth Dixon tried the same tactics against the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that [illegible] and proved the truth of all it had [illegible] against the author of *Spiritual Wives*, who departed from the judicial contest with the ironical award of one farthing.

### THE NEWSPAPERS' CASE.

Of course, the *Pall Mall Gazette* has never said of Mr. Gilbert anything approaching what it said against Mr. Hepworth Dixon; indeed, the weak point of Mr. Gilbert's case seems to be that he has not been attacked with sufficient severity to enlist the sympathy of either Judge or jury on his behalf. In a play the personages of which are either making love or harping on the subject of love perpetually during three long acts, there is sure to be something which a scrupulous, prude, or keen-eyed ascetic would consider objectionable. Mr. Gilbert, before commencing his action, should have consulted Bossuet on "theatrical representations," whence he might have learnt that, in the opinion of Bossuet, the critic, plays in which there is no love-making are not worth seeing, while, in the opinion of Bossuet the divine, plays in which there is much love-making are not fit to be seen. Bossuet would certainly have condemned the "Wicked World." Mr. Buckstone, on the other hand, who is subpœnaed by Mr. Gilbert, will doubtless declare that in a moral point of view it is irreproachable. The case, meanwhile, for the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will be that the writer of the letter impugning the morality or decency of the work was quite justified in all he said on the subject, and the writer will himself testify to the fact that he is unacquainted with Mr. Gilbert; that he was seriously shocked by the goings on of Mr. Gilbert's fairies, (perhaps even of the very one impersonated by Mr. Buckstone,) and that he wrote in the character of a private play-goer to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as he might have written to any other paper on the subject.

### THE LICENSE OF ART.

Whatever be the verdict of the jury, "much ado about nothing" will undoubtedly be that of society at large. Meanwhile it would be highly convenient for judicial purposes if some one of authority in the matter would distinguish between the proper and the improper in matters of art. You will probably have heard of an unfortunate print-seller being summoned, and all but sentenced, for selling photographs described as "indecent," but which can scarcely have been that, since they were accurate representations of actresses attired for public exhibition on the stage. Mr. Serjeant Cox, who tried the case, said that some of the dresses were certainly low, but that they were nothing compared to what he had sometimes seen "in society." "Society" will thank Mr. Serjeant Cox for the remark, but will not profit by it. Is it not strange, all the same, that an actress may appear, amid general applause, on the stage in a costume which a photographer cannot reproduce without incurring the risk of imprisonment?

### WOMEN AS TEACHERS.

The attention of the lady members of the London School Board might, perhaps, be advantageously directed to this subject. The education of children is a matter which they claim to be alone capable of directing, and their ideas on the subject of dress and deportment might be not altogether without influence on juvenile adults of their own sex. In a few years the education of the children of the poorer classes in England will be entirely in the hands of women. A great step was thought to have been gained by female politicians when one lady was elected to the London School Board. At yesterday's meeting it was suggested that in future women should have seats at the board in the proportion of three women to every five men. In supporting this idea, Canon Kingsley gave it as his opinion (insidious flatterer!) that if there were a greater number of lady members there would be "more work and less talk." Then it was recommended that at least one-half of the members should be women; and finally Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M. D., put to the vote a resolution, which was carried "by acclamation," to the effect that the number of female members should amount to three-fifths of the entire number. The next step—the ladies having secured a clear majority—will probably be to propose "that man, being by nature an ass, be excluded from the London School Board altogether."

S. E.

## *A SWINDLING LYCEUM LECTURER.*

The Boston *Journal* says that recently a young man of pleasing address, with church letters of introduction, called upon a clergyman in Somerville, Mass., and represented himself as one Lieut. Chas. E. Forrest, and a member of the Second Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of New-York, in good and regular standing; that he was educated at West Point Military Academy, was wounded eleven times in the Modoc war, and had just resigned his army commission. Upon the strength of this the manager of a lyceum bureau in Boston, foreseeing that a lecture on the Modocs by an eye-witness of the conflict and a participant in the campaign would present strong attractions during the present season, entered into an engagement to arrange for a series of lectures to be delivered by the lieutenant. In accordance with this arrangement circulars were freely distributed throughout New-England: "To Lyceums and Lecture Committees—Lieut. Charles E. Forrest, late of the U. S. Regular Army, will accept engagements to deliver his lecture, 'Capt. Jack and his Modoc Band.' It is a thrilling description of personal adventure in the Modoc war." Pretending an unaccountable delay of his luggage from the West, he got credit for a gaudy nondescript uniform, and created quite a swell in his travels, fascinating two young ladies in Somerville, and becoming matrimonially engaged to both, it is said. The series of lectures on "Capt. Jack and his Modoc Band" opened on the evening of Oct. 25, in the Winter Hill Lecture Course, in the Broadway M. E. Church, Somerville. During the other evenings of that and the following week he lectured in the Webster Avenue M. E. Church at Somerville, also at Cohasset, Marshfield, Canton, and Somerset. During last week Lieut. Forrest was booked to lecture at Arlington, New-Bedford, Danvers, and Marblehead, but a projected trip to New-York, and an unwillingness to do too much at once, seriously interfered with his arrangements. It was found that he was given to prevarication, the jealousies of the young ladies caused an investigation, and the young man was shorn of his gay attire, and allowed to leave Boston very suddenly, owing his landlady and prominent persons of the Methodist denomination. The man turns out to be one Charles Magoun, late of Blackwell's Island. The *Journal* says: "He twice attempted to shoot Mr. Thomas Scott, editor of the Somerville *Journal*. In one case he encountered Mr. Scott in the Methodist Book-room, and created quite a sensation by drawing his revolver there, some thirty or forty clergymen being in the room at the time. Nothing serious resulted, however, and he was led away swearing that he would shoot Scott at sight. The church letter proves to have been a forgery, and the fact is established that instead of having seen service for the United States he has helped fill the quota of the New-York State Penitentiary and also the House of Refuge. His extreme youth and plausible manners secured his release from the former institution, and he was received in society, where every effort was made to induce him to abandon his dissolute habits. He was twice married, in one case marrying a woman who had been a widow only a week. Some of the prominent men of New-York have interested themselves in this case, and have spared no efforts to effect his reform, but all has been in vain. This latest freak is only one of a long series of frauds attempted by him."

## *ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.*

Among those named in Mississippi as possible successors of Gen. Ames in the United States Senate is Hon. A. Mygatt, a member of the State Senate. This gentleman has recently written a letter to the Vicksburg *Herald*, in which he denies that he has ever accepted a bribe, but says that many offers have been made him. He might be a convenient and desirable witness in case of an investigation His language is as follows: "As the opinion seems to prevail to some extent in this community that, during the late called session of the Legislature, I received money to change my vote, I most emphatically deny the charge, and say right here that I never received one dollar directly or indirectly, and I defy any person or persons to produce the proof. And I will further remark, that during my four years' term in the State Senate, I have always advocated or opposed bills on their merits or demerits, and at no time [illegible]

# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

## COMMUNICATIONS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

### THE PERFECT PAVEMENT.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your editorial, under the caption of "Can We Have Good Pavements?" published in your issue of yesterday, is a forcible exposition of the disadvantages of our present pavement and the superiority of bitumen concrete. The only surprise is, that we do not recognize the fact that all this question of pavements was exhausted thousands of years ago, and decided by the ancients in favor of "bitumen, an exudation from the earth," and "asphalt, an earthy pitch, found near the 'great lake' Asphaltites, (or Dead Sea,") as a pavement. The "black paved streets of Jerusalem" were composed of asphalt. (*Vide* Smith & Barnum's "Bible Dictionary.") The engineers of those days were well aware of the manifold advantages of bitumen as an anhydrous cement, and employed it in the construction of great works of art, remains of which—including the walls of Babylon—stand as monuments of its enduring qualities. (*Vide* Rollins' "Ancient History," vol. i., page 126.)

The natural product obtained from the Jura Mountains, in Switzerland, and so successfully spread in the streets of Paris, London, and Berlin, is composed of about eighty-five per cent. calcareous rock and fifteen per cent. bitumen. There seems a natural affinity existing between bitumen and calcareous (lime) stone, for they are usually found in nature—if not in combination, at least in the vicinity of each other.

Naturally or artificially combined, and subjected to heat, a plastic mass, mechanical and chemical, is formed, more enduring than any known natural stone. Many concrete-spread pavements, based upon an artificial combination of these two ingredients, have been patented, but have mostly failed, because, to obtain a patent, they have necessarily had added some destructive ingredient, or by the substitution of coal or gas tar for bitumen. This gas-house "asphalt," as it is improperly called, save in its mechanical approach to the tenacity of, "asphalt," contains no one quality in common with it. Its crude acids, acted upon by air and water, cause final disintegration of concretes—wherein it constitutes a basis and bond of union. Unhappily for the reputation of true bituminous, or asphalt concrete pavements, the public are unaware of these distinctions, and the just condemnation of these coal-tar compounds, miscalled "asphalt pavements," reflects discredit upon the true article. Bitumen is found upon the American continent, from Patagonia to Alaska and Canada. The purest is obtained from the largest known deposit in the world—that on the Island of Trinidad. Mexico, Cuba, Arizona, and California also abound with an excellent article. The first mentioned is largely imported here and in Europe. Limestone is found almost everywhere. These two products of nature, properly prepared, will, in the future as in the past, be ultimately accepted as the best concrete for pavement. This compound, pressed while in a plastic mass into blocks, and laid like similar ones of wood or stone, are accepted in San Francisco, Cal., as the best among the many pavements there tried. Of the many qualities of this compound you have already spoken, but the form in which it is there presented is decidedly novel. Repairs of sewers and pipes are made, and these uniformly pressed blocks relaid, without the annoyance, expense, and irregularities attending pavements made of the same material spread directly upon the ground.

Your excellent article is upon a subject affecting every tax-payer, and if the above regarding a meritorious pavement, gleaned by close observation of those laid in all parts of the world, will aid in convincing the public that nature and the ancients have already perfected that great desideratum, a good pavement, I am content.

SUBSCRIBER.

### INTERESTING TO TEA-DRINKERS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

So much has been written theoretically and scientifically on the tea question, and the merits and demerits of the Celestial beverage so thoroughly ventilated through the crucible of chemistry, (thereby exciting unnecessary alarm,) that it has occurred to me a few words from one who has had a practical experience of many years as a dealer might be of service to those who fear that there may be "death in the pot."

In the first place, nine-tenths of all the tea imported into the United States is the pure, unadulterated leaf of the tea-plant, and constitutes what is known as useful tea. The remainder is the product of a different vegetable species, and although colored very highly in some varieties of green teas, is more harmless than alcoholic spirits, quack nostrums, or tobacco.

The green teas received from China now do not differ materially from those imported twenty years since. The Moyune, Teenkai, and Taiping descriptions are still the same class of leaf, and have the same characteristics, both in appearance and liquor. A portion of the variety called "Pingsueys" has been heavily coated with gypsum, and very highly colored, to make them attractive to the eye of the purchaser in the far West, but even these are no worse than the Canton teas so freely used twenty-five years since.

Japans, as they are called, are very slightly colored, and always pure, but I know by actual experience that they have a vastly more injurious effect upon the nervous system than China teas. Oolongs are fully equal in quality to former imports, and our dealers can scarcely understand the change in the popular taste from these descriptions to Japans, unless it shows the universal craving for unnatural excitement.

Oolongs are in every respect more beneficial as a beverage than either Japans or greens, and the low prices at which they are ruling should recommend them to consumers. With the exception of the very lowest grades of Amoy teas, (known as Ankoi,) Oolongs are free from any admixture of spurious leaf. Congous and Souchongs are similar to Oolongs in general characteristics, and although highly esteemed in Great Britain have never been a success here.

The tea-dealers have been very severely handled of late years by the constant change of tariff rates, and it is hardly fair, after all they have passed through, that the article they deal in should be so unjustly commented upon by the press. There are brokers in the trade who have for thirty years tested carefully by tasting crop after crop of tea, and still live in good health to verify the truth of these statements. This fact should prove that the import at least to this country is free from any seriously injurious effects.

TEA-DEALER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873.

### HINTS TO SHERIFF BRENNAN.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I see it stated in several newspapers that the Sheriff does not expect to remove the convict Tweed to the Penitentiary for some days, so as to enable him to set his affairs in order. It is not stated by what authority he gives this suspension of Judge Davis' sentence, but as the Sheriff would not risk removal from office unless he has authority thus to mitigate the sorrows of the Boss, it is supposed that he possesses an equity power to keep him in the handsomely fitted-up cell in the Tombs just as long as he has a mind to, and that this power will be just as available for a few months as for a few days. There is a musty old statute, but it was palpably not meant for modern times. It reads:

> Whenever a sentence of imprisonment in a county jail (in the City of New-York—the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island) shall be pronounced upon any person convicted of any offense, the Clerk of the court shall, *as soon as may be*, make out and deliver to the Sheriff of the county a transcript of the entry of such conviction on the minutes of the court, and of the sentence thereon duly certified by the Clerk; which shall be a sufficient authority to the Sheriff to execute such sentence, *and he shall execute the same accordingly*.

There is another:

> Prisoners under sentence shall not be permitted to hold any conversation with any person, except the keepers or inspectors of the prison, unless in the presence of a keeper or inspector.

And another:

> Prisoners detained for trial, and *those under sentence*, shall be provided with a sufficient quantity of *inferior but wholesome food* at the expense of the County. But prisoners detained for trial may, at their own expense and under the direction of the keeper, be supplied with any other proper articles of food.

TYRO.

### THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In looking over the columns of your valuable paper this morning, I noticed that an old subscriber asked you to tell him the difference between your quotations of 60 days' London (96½) and the banker's rates, but it seems to me the answer you give him is not calculated to enlighten him. You say that for convenience of calculation, until recently, the conventional power of sterling exchange was $4 44.44. I never thought this was very convenient, and more than that, it is not quite correct, for the old par was 4s. 6d. to the dollar or 4 4-9 dollars to the pound. You say the pound sterling was really worth $4 84, or nearly so. Two or three weeks ago your paper said it was worth and is worth $4 86.65. I want to know which is right?

OFFICE BOY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1873.

[By act of Congress, March 2, 1799, it was ordered that each pound sterling of Great Britain should be estimated at $4 44, and the exchange tables having been made upon this basis, and the form itself being so simple and easily divisible, that it has in spite of succeeding changes in the value of the pound sterling, [illegible] that in all payments by or to the Treasury, whether made here or in foreign countries, where it becomes necessary to compute the value of the pound sterling, it shall be deemed equal to $4 84.

The recent act of Congress raises the value of the pound sterling to $4 86.65. It will thus be seen that so long as the value of the pound sterling was fixed by law at $4 84 and the conventional par, value was continued in calculation at $4 44, the equivalent of the true par was $444 x .09 or nine per cent. premium, and now the equivalent by the same calculation as the new value, ($4 86.65,) would be $4 44 x .926, or 9½ per cent. premium.

The quotations are not generally made at the actual par, but the "office boys" we suppose continue to use the old tables and estimate the difference.]

### SLATE FOR SIDEWALKS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I was particularly impressed with the correctness and importance of the article in your issue of Friday last upon our City pavements; but your remarks seemed to embrace that portion only between the sidewalks, ignoring, seemingly, the sidewalks themselves.

Now, inasmuch as the major portion of the populace in large cities are pedestrians, and consequently more interested personally in the sidewalks than in the centre pavements, it appears to me not amiss to ask you to follow your arguments upon the roadbeds with a few comments upon the side "pavements."

In Philadelphia they are gradually replacing the brick walks with slate flagging, and it needs only to inspect the wide sidewalk in front of the State-house to be satisfied of its durability. It is to be laid down on the new bridge now erecting there.

If I am correctly informed, slate is not more costly than prepared blue-stone, and but little more expensive than the rough ordinary blue-stone flagging in general use. But, taking into consideration its unquestioned strength and durability and its special freedom from slipperiness in frosty weather—a peculiarity which slate alone seems to possess—the small additional first cost is more than compensated by the results attained.

In confirmation of these remarks attention may be called to the slate pavement put down in front of the new hotel in the Fifth avenue, the Windsor. Our City authorities need not pave our sidewalks with such an elaborately-prepared article; but I for one, as a New-York pedestrian, would be well pleased to have them adopt the ordinary slate pavement in preference to blue-stone, and feel assured that I am but one in thousands who, if asked, would express a similar desire.

SLATE SIDEWALK.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873.

### THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SENATE DISTRICT.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The *World* has claimed several times that the election of Mr. Bradley in this (the twenty-seventh) district is a great Democratic victory. Everywhere, as they did in this district, they will live long enough to find out that in their vanity they have boasted of that which they had not. I have not seen any explanation yet given of the immense change in the vote of this district for Senator, unless it is found in the claim of the *World* that Mr. Bradley's great popularity, fitness, &c., account for it. But I do not think that is to be taken seriously into the calculation, for Mr. Frisbie, his Republican opponent, is a man of integrity ability, and popularity, and would have been elected had he been the choice of the people instead of a ring. That this is true no one here, I think, will deny. A large number of working Republicans in this City worked for and rejoiced over the election of Mr. Bradley.

And there is no doubt that a similar state of affairs holds through the entire district. Who, then, shall claim a victory, Democrats over the Republicans, or Republicans over their leaders? All seem satisfied with the result.

Now, dear TIMES, "Can our leaders satisfy them in the future?" That is the question. There is no doubt of widespread and deep dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks, and unless our leaders come up to a higher level, unless they prove themselves worthy to be the leaders of an intelligent, independent, and fearless body of men, they must go under; defeat and disaster will surely follow them, and that at the hands of those whom they profess to lead. The men foremost in the repeal of the "Salary-grab" act should be "our leaders." Ben. Butler morality is no longer to be taken as the standard by which our public men are to be measured. The time has come for us to advance; so let our public men understand that to be honest, and faithful, and unselfish is their highest interest. Republicans will reward only such in the future.

INDEX.

ELMIRA, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Can you in the columns of your priceless paper inform me whether or not there is any association about to be or already formed for the purpose of sending laboring men and their families out West for the double design of reducing our number of needy ones, and to supply the demand for labor early in the Spring. I saw something that I recalled as suggesting some such plan a few weeks since in your paper, I believe. As your columns have been the medium of communication between individuals and the public upon so many benevolent themes, I have been tempted to ask for information on this subject, as a family for whom I have been providing work and assistance is desirous of going West, where it is thought people can live more cheaply and less to compete with in seeking employment. I have read your recent articles upon the poor and what ways can be devised for their relief. I am hoping to see something practical and permanent soon.

F. M. B.

ORANGE, N. J., Monday, Nov. 24, 1873.

### DANGEROUS SIDEWALKS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Last March, in a very forcible editorial on "The Perils of the Street," you called the attention of our City authorities to the unsafe condition of our sidewalks in consequence of the iron vault covers which are placed wherever it suits the convenience or pleasure of the house-owner. Since then no effort has been made, at least so far as I can learn, to remedy the existing evil, and the approach of Winter finds us in dread of the many accidents caused by these man-traps. I write from my own experience, as I have been a sufferer from a fall received last year by slipping upon one of them partly covered by snow. Can there be anything done by the authorities for the protection of foot passengers?

SUFFERER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 21, 1873.

## *WATER-COURSES.*

### CIRCULAR OF THE WISCONSIN STATE GRANGE TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The following circular, addressed to the Senators and Representatives of Wisconsin in Congress, and signed by the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, is being sent out:

"In your capacity as a member of the National Legislature, we respectfully ask your attention to the following statement and request. Adequate means of transportation at moderate cost has grown to be a great national want, and justly demands the attention of Congress. To the producers of the country, a portion of whom are represented by the undersigned, the subject is of vital importance. With due regard for all the various plans, theories, and schemes which are advocated before the country at large, or which may be presented for the consideration of Congress, we respectfully represent that one means of relief is open for the action of that body which would seem to demand precedence, no matter what other plan or plans may or may not be subsequently adopted. We refer to the improvement of rivers of a national character. While improvements upon these have heretofore been either altogether ignored or kept lingering along with comparatively trifling expenditure of money from time to time, Congress has made appropriations of such magnitude in aid of private enterprises as to at once provide for and secure their rapid completion. We believe that the improvement of national water channels should have corresponding action at the hands of Congress without further delay, and have resolved to give what influence we possess toward securing such results. To that end, in behalf of the large number of citizens of the State which you represent in our National Congress, we respectfully ask to be assured that your efforts and influence will be given during the coming session of Congress to secure by adequate appropriations the following results, to wit: The speedy improvement of the Mississippi River at the mouth, and at such other points upon it as work has already been commenced by the General Government, and also the speedy improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers."

## *NEW-HAMPSHIRE CONVENTIONS.*

All the political parties in New-Hampshire have now issued their calls for conventions to nominate candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner, to be voted for at the regular annual State election in March next. The conventions are all to be held in Concord, the State capital, that of the Prohibitionists on Wednesday, Dec. 10, the Republican on Wednesday, Jan. 7, and the Democratic on Thursday, Jan. 8. The call for the Republican Convention invites the attendance, at the primary meetings for the election of delegates, of "all voters who are in favor of candidates who will thoroughly represent and sustain the [illegible]

# THE LAUNDRY [illegible]

## ITS ORIGIN, BENEFITS, AND [illegible]

One of the most important [illegible] that of the laundries, simple as [illegible] unpretending as it really is. The [illegible] piness and misery of this [illegible] much misrepresented class [illegible] the earliest days, from the [illegible] recognized the fact that "cleanliness [illegible] godliness," laundresses became as much [illegible] as did tailors and milliners. The ancient [illegible] great regard for cleanliness. They [illegible] to a meal or said a prayer without [illegible] their hands, and it is only fair to [illegible] people who would be so particular [illegible] bodies clean would not be behind in [illegible] garments equally spotless and free from [illegible] more particularly as among these [illegible] garments were the emblems of purity and [illegible]

Later on, in the days of Henry II. of [illegible] read of the practice which obtained [illegible] and other devout men, of washing the [illegible] poor on certain days set apart for this [illegible] recreation, so that it is evident that the [illegible] toms of the Hebrews had been handed down [illegible] descendants, direct and indirect, and were [illegible] served. And it is strange that we have [illegible] this period no mention of laundresses, [illegible] who might have held a position similar [illegible] among us; still, it would be wrong to [illegible] they did not exist, as although we can [illegible] stand the wives and daughters of the [illegible] serfs washing for their families, we [illegible] expect the wives and daughters of the [illegible] and Earls to do the same. These latter [illegible] have had menials to do the work for [illegible] by practice those so employed must have [illegible] a perfection in the work, it is presumable [illegible] tain class on every estate or in every [illegible] set apart for this special service, hence the [illegible] laundresses.

Like other trades, the laundry business [illegible] considerably with time, and to-day the greater [illegible] of the work is done, not by individual [illegible] working on their own account, but by [illegible] composed of many laundresses and [illegible] the general name of laundries. The [illegible] done in these institutions is very much [illegible] complicated than used to be. Every day [illegible] article of dress for ladies is introduced, [illegible] most as often some new thing or [illegible] of an old one is invented for the benefit [illegible] modern Beau Brummels. For these [illegible] dress is no longer a mere machine; she [illegible] brains and intelligence, she must have [illegible] steady hand, and an inventive turn of [illegible] word, she must be an artist. She [illegible] profession which has its established laws [illegible] as has any other artistic calling, and she [illegible] bark on the vast sea of washerwomen [illegible] first going through a course of training [illegible] ing first acquired a knowledge of [illegible] of the trade." Your modern laundress [illegible] know how to iron and starch [illegible] bethan ruffle so that its wearer may [illegible] to hold the head up straight, looking [illegible] right nor to the left; she must know how [illegible] ruffle of a full-dress petticoat so that [illegible] become black from dragging in the [illegible] it will never lose its [illegible] is the characteristic of all [illegible] clothes and of most of their [illegible] She must know how to wash a piece of [illegible] has probably cost as much as she [illegible] and she must do it with the same care [illegible] of touch which distinguish the artist [illegible] again, she must starch and iron a shirt [illegible] Tompkins can wear it for two weeks [illegible] of paper collars and a pair of cuffs, and [illegible] like what he is, (not) a perfect swell [illegible] starch and "fix" collars and white vests [illegible] turn down the first at such angle as [illegible] *Gentleman's Book of Fashion* directs, [illegible] second are not to break or pull the buttons [illegible] or in any way damage a two and a half [illegible] which she is expected to make equal [illegible] one costing four times the money. [illegible] she is paid from twenty to thirty-five [illegible] are a few of the many difficulties [illegible] modern washerwomen has to do [illegible] attain a standing in her [illegible] But as washerwomen have to do more [illegible] now than formerly, so the prices are [illegible] proportion, and men are beginning to [illegible] business. A skillful laundress, with [illegible] of first-class hands, can make money, [illegible] employs. A good ironer is paid five [illegible] for example, and there are some good [illegible] City who can iron from eighty to one [illegible] a day, making from $4 to $5 per diem; [illegible] starcher makes usually from $5 to [illegible] while a first-class one is paid by [illegible] make double that; the same thing [illegible] ers. Very few laundries, however, [illegible] now, because in this, as in all other [illegible] class workers are scarce, while inferior [illegible] plentiful. Why do not some of the [illegible] art of ironing and scientific washing [illegible] find employment more readily than [illegible] to obtain pupils in some such way, [illegible] ing is just as respectable, and their [illegible] independent than are the factory [illegible] slaves, the "lady governesses."

In New-York there is at present [illegible] good laundresses, the business is [illegible] pay for skilled work is greater [illegible] ment permanent. Will some of [illegible] worked governesses and factory [illegible] Of all the trades practiced in [illegible] business is probably the only one [illegible] that its employes are not [illegible] trades-unions, no protective [illegible] stock in trade consists of their [illegible] little intelligence, properly [illegible] fect, or near perfect, in their [illegible] can almost depend upon making [illegible] long as she chooses to work [illegible] work to do.

The numerous inventions [illegible] women, which have been introduced [illegible] the washing-machine, the [illegible] perfect starches, and other [illegible] der the business more profitable, [illegible] altogether pleasanter; and the [illegible] us are evident when we compare [illegible] to-day with those of a few years ago [illegible] decided improvement which has [illegible] clothes-washing business.

Of the numerous laundries in [illegible] the country, that in Belleville, [illegible] famed establishments in the [illegible] mulattoes, the Chinese [illegible] corporated laundry company [illegible] affairs which are the [illegible] be best to speak in another [illegible] exhaustive and the history of [illegible] interesting. The present article will [illegible] introduction to a series of [illegible] business of America—a business [illegible] but little public attention, [illegible] our gratitude are considerable [illegible] mention.

## *LAW REPORTS.*

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—[illegible]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM [illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I. [illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II. [illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III. [illegible]

## BANKING AND FINAN[illegible]

REAL ESTATE [illegible] COUPON OR REGISTERED [illegible]

ew York Times.

EW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 28, 1873.

### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MY OF MUSIC.—AIDA, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. ardi, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini.

THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE—Mr. Ed- Booth, Miss Bella Pateman.

THEATRE.—NOTRE DAME and THE DEBUTANTE F. C. King, Mr. C. Wheatleigh.

K'S THEATRE.—THE LIAR, and TO OBLIGE —Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Lewis.

THEATER.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin

OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN—Miss LeClercq, Mr. H. H. Wood.

SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WICKED WORLD— Clara Morris, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. M. Rankin.

—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIR- afternoon and evening.

GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Mr. George Atkins.

MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon evening. Curiosities.

WAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE GENEVA Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALI- Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ION HALL.—POETICAL READINGS by Mr. Richardson.

HALL.—PIANO CONCERT by Blind Tom.

OPERA-HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—THE ROYAL TTES. Matinée.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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### NOTICE.

notice anonymous communications. In require the writer's name and address, not but as a guarantee of good faith. under any circumstances, return rejected nor can we undertake to preserve

as well be understood at once that interviews of *Herald* reporters President are the wild fabrications set of Bohemians whom that ploys, and who would be turned any other paper in the country. it published another of these in- the sole origin of which was the brain of one of the beings who the Washington Grub street. The does not hesitate to forge or tamper news, a fact which we have before, and intend to prove again. it pretended to publish from lately the "five points" of the Gov- demand on Spain. The dispatch in never came from Madrid—a fact known to many people besides our- As for its Washington news, it con- of a hash of the gossip of bar- and "Newspaper row." Not one it is to be believed under any cir- whatever.

is a case in point, which may serve vince the very few who still attach portance to the trumped-up rubbish the *Herald* calls "news." It states ively that the Government here ded the abolition of slavery in such demand has been made. the Government may desire to see abolished in Cuba, it has not deemed had any right to insist upon that now. It has very properly confined asking reparation for the outrages against its own flag and citizens. , is one case among many in which has invented something which it , and pretended to have received Madrid or Washington. The per- advertisements of the *Herald*, its dis- "editorials," and its "bogus" news, to render it a thorough disgrace ntry, as most intelligent Americans proclaimed it, and as even Irish who are its chief supporters, begin

that the Spanish negotiation will a point at which the papers con- with it can be laid before Congress. We sed, from the known character of and the Secretary of State, that be found in themselves a sufficient the insensate cry for instant war proceeded from some of the news- It is becoming more and more difficult to conduct a negotiation with a power, for before that negotiation commenced the blatherskite papers shouting for war, and denouncing the ment here as a pack of cowards. It , perhaps, save time if the people would to turn the management of foreign over exclusively to the New-York Only they might not think much character of their spokesman, or be with the results in the long run. is, perhaps, as good an American who lives upon the profits of obscene advertisements, and Sec- knows a trifle more about pub- and is more solicitous for the of his country than the unscrupulous who constitute the famous "in- ellectual department."

Already financial affairs are beginning to ch discussed in Washington. Some members of Congress now in the city that the Government will certainly inflation. We do not believe it, doubt that the good sense of of the Treasury may be de- protect us from [illegible]

make a good record for themselves on this subject are Senators CONKLING and MORTON and Representatives GARFIELD and Gen. HAWLEY. We do not believe there will be any further inflation this session, although the pressure for it may be very great.

Boston added yesterday to her many special and exclusive reasons for thanksgiving, the completion of the greatest railroad bore on the continent, and the approximate realization of her dream of diverting to her harbor half the exports of the country. The Hoosac Mountain is no longer an impassable barrier to the commerce which has madly and vainly sought to burst across the rugged frontier of Massachusetts; in short, the great tunnel is an accomplished fact. As a bore, it is second only to that of Mount Cenis; as an engineering achievement, it is second to nothing—for has it not consumed fifteen long years and untold quantities of nitro-glycerine?—and as a commercial highway, its possibilities are so indefinite that no reflective citizen of Boston would be surprised were it to reduce New-York to the level of Carthage or of Tyre. The tunnel has cost some ten millions of dollars, and it is about five miles long. We sincerely trust that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts may be able to make it pay.

We trust that our mercantile readers will not forget that the subject of specie resumption is to-day before the Chamber of Commerce. The special meeting is to be held at 2:30 o'clock. It is of the greatest importance that the voice of the commercial interests of this City shall be given in an authoritative way on a subject of such pressing moment. The majority report of the committee appointed to prepare a memorial for consideration to-day, was printed in our Tuesday columns—the minority report on Wednesday. That of the majority, with the omission of a fixed day for resumption, seems to us the true basis for agreement.

The abstract of the report of Secretary DELANO, furnished to the press, deals almost exclusively with Indian affairs. A hopeful view is taken of the present, and it is not feared that future experience will fail to justify the peace policy which President GRANT has persisted in, notwithstanding much discouragement and opposition. There is no question that this policy is founded on correct views of our relations to the tribes and is conceived in the interests of humanity. Thus far it has been justified by its results, and must in the end remove many, if not all, of the evils which have so long afflicted our frontiers. That all the Indians will ever become fully civilized can hardly be hoped, but that they will be restrained by the influences which are being brought to bear upon them, cannot be denied. Secretary DELANO makes several important suggestions, intended to make our Indian policy more efficient, which should receive prompt attention from Congress.

When Southern papers generally adopt the tone of the Richmond *Enquirer* in regard to complete amnesty, the time will not be distant when the thorough pacification of the country will require that all citizens shall be free from political disabilities. Every one will agree with the *Enquirer* that "the North and the South are together again, and forever. They are dependent upon each other. They are peopled by the same people. They have fought, made peace, and shaken hands." But whether leaving a few of the leaders of the rebellion under political disabilities for a short time is unwise and has the effect of fostering estrangements, is not altogether certain. For a time it was fashionable in the South to declare the trifling penalties imposed upon a few faithless men for their participation in the revolt to be evidence of the unparalleled barbarity of the Government. But a better spirit prevails, and the wise clemency of the Government in dealing with the authors of the rebellion is generally admitted. The exceptions have no other purpose than to take from individuals all power for mischief during the period of transition back to perfect unity. Happily, we can see in the improved tone of Southern sentiment that we have nearly reached the end of this long journey. When it is concluded, no man need remain under the ban of the law, either as a punishment for the past or a warning for the future.

At the meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, on Wednesday last, an ordinance was presented which commends itself to public approval, and we trust will be passed. It was to the effect that sidewalk vault-covers should no longer be made "of iron or other substance with a smooth surface, under penalty of $50 for each offense." Such covers may, however, be made "partly of stone, concrete, cement, or other material of a durable nature, which shall present a rough surface, and afford a safe foothold." The wording of the ordinance is a little inexact, and might be altered with advantage. Roughness of surface is the one thing required, regardless of material. Otherwise the provision is excellent, if not essential to the public good. We can well believe that, as Mr. SIMONSON said, in presenting the matter to the board, "thirty or forty persons were killed last Winter by stepping on the iron coal-hole covers." With a slight coating of snow or ice, or even without it, in very cold or frosty weather, these contrivances become so slippery as to be quite impassable. The list of accidents, fatal and otherwise, from this cause, yearly mounts to a very painful figure, and it is time, as we have frequently urged, that so dangerous a nuisance was abated.

Our suggestion that HENRY W. GENET should be expelled from the Assembly has been so heartily indorsed by many of the leading and influential journals of the State that there is no doubt such action is required by public sentiment. The people are tired of the effrontery of these Ring rascals; like Judge DAVIS, they do not attribute their serenity under accusation to consciousness of innocence, but to their belief in the omnipotence of corruption. The impudent disregard of public opinion shown by this man GENET in forcing his way back to public station is even greater than that of his chief in getting himself elected to the Senate in 1871. All the men who were in any way identified with the Ring must be made to understand, once for all, that they will never again be tolerated in public positions. If the question were one of policy only, the Republicans in the Assembly should expel GENET, [illegible] main among them. But the expulsion is demanded by something higher and stronger than reasons of policy. It is demanded for the purification of the public service, and out of regard for public decency. We may as well abandon all pretense of devotion to reform if GENET is permitted to retain his seat in the Assembly.

## *THE NEXT CONGRESS.*

At noon on Monday next the Forty-third Congress will begin its first session in accordance with law. Since 1861 no National Legislature has assembled under circumstances more momentous than will the two Houses which meet on Monday. Had the Spanish complication not arisen there was still much in the condition of public affairs to call for the exercise of the highest wisdom in their management. During the Summer it appeared that the transportation question would be the leading issue of the session, but that subject was supplanted by the panic, which made the restoration of the finances of the country to a sound basis the matter of paramount importance. Suddenly the *Virginius* affair came to take precedence of both, and now claims the attention of Congress to the temporary exclusion of all other subjects. Any one of these questions would be sufficient to impart unusual interest to the coming session, but taken together and combined with other absorbing issues which must come up for settlement, they render the assembling of Congress an occasion of extraordinary moment. It may be said with more than usual emphasis that the honor, prosperity, and progress of the nation are in the hands of the next Congress. This is not a time for action dictated by passion. It is a time for statesmanship, not for the display of the arts of the politician. Congress must rise to the occasion, or it will be in danger of losing public confidence at the beginning of its career.

It is presumed no difficulties will be encountered in the organization of the two Houses. In the Senate it is practically already effected, as only some minor officials are to be chosen; and in the House the members seem to have settled by common consent upon Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE for Speaker. That he is worthy of the office the nation knows by the manner he has filled it heretofore, and it is doubtful whether any better selection could be made. The minor positions in the organization of the House will of course be filled without any protracted contest, and but for the arrangement of the committees both branches would be fully ready for business on Monday. In the Senate many changes must occur in the committees, owing to changes in membership, and in the House they must be constituted entirely anew. This task will, however, take but little time in the Senate, and should take but little in the House. Congress should strive to get into working order with the least possible delay, and proceed at once to the consideration of the grave questions awaiting it. There is always some public impatience at the postponement of all important public business until after the holidays, but this year any such trifling with precious time cannot be excused. It is expected that within the first week the various committees will not only be constituted, but will have under consideration the various subjects presented to the two Houses in the President's Message.

The Republicans should not forget that owing to their large majority in each branch they are solely responsible for the legislation of the session. Whatever credit it may deserve they can rightfully claim; whatever discredit there may be in it they will strive in vain to avoid. We do not mean to say that every question which may arise must be made a party issue, but every question must be treated in the interests of the national honor and general welfare, or the Republican Party will suffer. The scandals of the Forty-second Congress must not be repeated if it is intended that the Republican Party shall remain a political power in this nation. So far as it can be, the mischief which that Congress did must be undone. There is no question that the folly of the last Congress lost the Republicans more votes in the recent elections than the apathy of an "off year," to which our losses have been conveniently attributed.

The Republican responsibility is greatly increased by the fact that the political character of the present Congress, as compared with the last, is greatly in their favor. In the Forty-second Congress the Republicans had 40 majority in the Senate and only 37 in the House, whereas they now have 36 in the Senate and 105 in the House.

This great preponderance of numbers increases the danger as it does the responsibilities of the majority. Constant care is required to prevent a majority as large as we have in the House from resorting to ill-advised measures. In both Senate and House, pains should be taken to guard against this danger. Let nothing be none merely because some Republican desires it and it can be done. Let every measure be considered as though its fate depended upon a single vote. Let nothing be driven through under party pressure, but passed only upon full consideration of its merits. Only by pursuing this course can the dangers of a large majority be avoided. Every Republican member should exercise his own judgment upon every measure, without trusting implicitly to leaders. They may be right in their intentions, but only by the combined watchfulness of all can we be sure of healthful legislation. It is in this spirit the people desire Congress to meet, and the public business to be transacted. Only in this spirit can the grave issues, awaiting action, be solved in a way to meet popular expectation, or serve the public welfare.

## *HAVE WE TOO MUCH CURRENCY?*

This is the one vexed question which now agitates the minds and divides the ranks of our economists. The two reports of the Chamber of Commerce show that the merchants and bankers themselves cannot agree on this subject. There is, unfortunately, no supreme arbiter to say on which side the truth is. "Nothing," said GOUGE, "is more certain than political economy; nothing is more uncertain than political arithmetic."

We have already given our view of the subject. We incline to the opinion that the volume of the circulating medium is not greatly, if at all, in excess. We complain of its quality, and not of its quantity; and we shall hail with joy any plan which will bring gold into our currency and take paper out. Any [illegible] which will do this is good [illegible] and as we do not know whether we have too little or too much currency, we propose that a trial be made. We are unwilling to sit still any longer and see such sums of gold as are now flowing to us without an effort to take some of it into permanent keeping in our currency.

We have no faith in any per capita arguments, and do not agree with those who think that they can reach the square root of the wants of different nations by any such summary process. As nations are manufacturing or agricultural, as they chiefly inhabit towns or farms, they need more or less money for the daily uses of life. The citizen who rides down town of a morning to his work, takes his midday meal at a chop-house, and buys his after-dinner cigar, needs more money than the farmer who walks out on his farm, kills his pig for dinner, or the "fatted calf," for that matter, and spends his day where he has neither reason nor temptation to put his hand in his pocket for a penny. The habits of nations differ as widely as those of individuals.

In France, the one out-and-out specie-paying country of the world, where the use of checks is almost unknown, the amount of paper and coin was before the war about thirteen hundred millions of dollars. The metallic circulation of France was shown at the Monetary Conference, (the magnificent report of which has been lately published by the French Government,) to be from five to six milliards of francs, and the paper issues of the Bank of France one and a quarter milliards—in all say six and one quarter milliards, or, as we have said, above thirteen hundred million dollars. The population, before the loss of the Rhine provinces, was about 38 millions, and the amount of circulation per capita $34 20.

In England, which, as Baron ROTHSCHILD said at the same conference, "has not, correctly speaking, a metallic circulation," there was at the same period the sum of about ninety million pounds in coin and forty millions in paper, in all one hundred and thirty million pounds, or six hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which, for a population of thirty-two millions, gives a sum of $20 31 per head. But as Mr. ROTHSCHILD further remarked, "the rate of discount in England is sometimes for years together two per cent. above that of the Bank of France, and this principally because the monetary circulation is not large enough in England."

In 1860 the circulating medium in this country—coin and bank paper—amounted to four hundred and fifty millions of dollars. To-day it reaches, fractional currency and coin all told, seven hundred and ninety millions. In 1860, with a population of thirty-one millions, the amount per head was $14 50. To-day, with a population of forty millions, the amount reaches $19 75 per head—greatly less than in France, and about the same as in England, where, as we have seen, not only is the circulation restricted, but the devices of credit are pushed to an extreme limit.

Mr. OPDYKE, whose explanation of the discrepancy which we pointed out on Wednesday does not throw any fresh light on the matter, said in so many words in his book, in 1851, "that the natural ratio of money (when expressed in dollars) and population is as fifteen to one." This ratio would to-day require six hundred millions of currency; but will any sane man say that the same ratio is sufficient to-day for a people spread over a whole continent? It would not meet the strictest wants of the country. This cast-iron arithmetic takes no note of the increased uses for money and general rise in prices since 1848, equal to thirty-three and one-third per cent. the world over, and wholly disregards both the increase in our wealth in the last decade (from sixteen thousand millions as by the census in 1860 to thirty thousand millions as in 1870) and the increased demand from the Government itself, which must keep at least one hundred millions in money in full and active employment. But, after all, this kind of argument is worse than useless. There is no certainty in any such estimates. The only touchstone is trial, and we ask Congress to make that trial at once.

## *THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE ALDERMEN.*

It has been well understood for some time that the Board of Health of this City has had a greater evil to struggle with even than filthy streets and crowded tenement-houses, and that is, the pernicious and corrupt system of appointment customary in our City Government. By a rare good fortune, this most important Board is not composed of politicians or of those serving merely for personal ends. Prof. CHANDLER and Dr. SMITH are well understood to be experienced and devoted sanitarians, and to have an aim in their administration at once scientific and benevolent. They are not seeking to undermine a political party when they ought to be undermining buildings which have become public nuisances, nor are they striving to advance the interest of their followers when they ought to be advancing the public health. They are presenting the very unusual spectacle, of late years, of New-York officials seeking simply and solely to do their duty. This phenomenon has been one which some of the other branches of the City Government could not at all comprehend. In former years, when a Board of Health existed, and an Alderman wished one of his pot-house followers to be appointed as an Inspector of Public Health, he had only to command to be obeyed. And even if his man knew as little of sanitary science as of the integral calculus, he was sure none the less to be immediately placed in his responsible position. So if a tenement-house existed in one of the low wards, overcrowded with people, steaming with poisonous miasmata, desolated with disease, and utterly unfit for human habitation, and the Board of Health, in what they supposed the exercise of their duty, had indicted it, the Alderman of that ward had only to command this indictment against his constituent to be withdrawn, and he was obeyed with alacrity and all proper subserviency.

But a new order of things has come about. Some of the members of the new Board of Health have had the audacity to believe that pot-house politicians and rum-hole frequenters are not the best officials in the exercise of sanitary duties. They have had the incredible rashness to affirm that a man who should visit among the worst houses of the City and inspect their sanitary condition ought to be a person of intelligence and character. They have even ventured to assert that his services for Tammany Hall or the Republican Party had no bearing on the work for which they hired him. They have even carried their folly so far as to institute competitive examinations for sanitary positions. All this, of course, has excited the wrath of the old politicians. These could not understand what a Board of Health was created for if it was not for filling offices with their friends. Some who for years had been the loudest in their professions of reform, immediately began sending their supporters to the Board of Health, and insisting that they should be employed, whether qualified or not. Patriots who for years had been uttering smooth things about civil service reform, as soon as they are in office immediately do their best to break down all reform by forcing such a system of appointment on this new board. Even the Mayor and the Controller have had their part in these unwise efforts. And it is to their honor, as well as to that of the board, that they have accepted the uniform refusal of the Commissioners to appoint for political reasons with good nature and respect. Others, however, have not been so patient. In fact, the new Commissioners seem to have had the same struggle about their appointments that was experienced for so many years in the organization of the Central Park. The Commissioners have resolutely held to the principle that their work was to be managed like a business, while the Aldermen and politicians have incessantly urged that it was only a political machine. Members of the Board of Aldermen whose constituents own houses that are public nuisances have commanded the Board to withdraw their proceedings against such houses, and have been surprised and offended that the board would not immediately comply with their request.

This opposition culminated in the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Monday last, wherein the estimates of the various departments for the ensuing year came before the board for examination and correction. Several of the departments had their estimates increased to a very considerable degree; but the Board of Health found its estimate for 1874 cut down some $64,000. The salaries of their various officials were recommended to be reduced from $128,950 to $75,000. This means, should the Board of Apportionment pay any attention to the recommendation of the Aldermen, the cutting off a large portion of their inspection and visitation. Whatever shall cripple the Board of Health at this time will be regarded with great disfavor by the best part of our community, and the Aldermen will find they are attempting a very unwise and unpopular thing to open such a persecution against the Board of Health. Fortunately, even if they make this reduction, their recommendations are only advisory, and have no absolute power. The Board of Apportionment can act according to its own judgment, and will undoubtedly not seek thus to cripple this most useful department.

## *A COURT OF ARBITRATION.*

The Chamber of Commerce has under consideration the establishment of a court of arbitration for the benefit of the mercantile community. At a joint session of their Committee of Arbitration, "Committee of Appeal, and Standing Committee No. 4," charged with matters relating to mercantile law, the subject was fully discussed, and Mr. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD was asked to draw a law which might embody the idea of arbitration, and yet not conflict with the Constitution of the State.

It would seem that a permanent court, tribunal, or board, in daily session, so as to be easily consulted, to which questions of mercantile law and common disputes among commercial men might be referred for immediate settlement, is highly desirable, if attainable. We have been making innovations upon old established English law almost since we were a nation, and probably the last has not yet been made. Under the code, all cases involving the examination of a "long account" can be sent to a Referee for trial, and an "account of three entries" has been judicially decided to be a "long account." This takes away from a jury a great category of cases, hastens a decision in them, and yet impairs no right. Why, then, may there not be another set of causes taken from a jury and sent to arbitration? Certainly there is precedent for at least the former part of this proposal.

As the fundamental principle of arbitration is the agreement of the parties to submit their rights to that method of settlement, it is very pertinent to inquire whether the law may not successfully establish a system for ascertaining the election of parties to arbitrate. If that can be done the main difficulty will be overcome, and arbitration will assume a new importance corresponding to its increased power. There are many situations from which the law draws the conclusion that a party has made an election, and bars him afterward from other different action. In pleading, in the admission of evidence, he must object within a certain time or he is held to have waived his right to object. In what respect, then, could it be claimed that any injustice would be done a party if he were compelled to elect whether he would submit his controversy to arbitration or not?

The Arbitration Committee of the Chamber do not try more than one or two causes a year, because there is no way of compulsorily bringing parties before them. On the other hand, the Arbitration Committee of the Produce Exchange try many cases monthly, because any member may cite any other member before it, and if they do not submit, they are to be expelled the Exchange, under its by-laws, adopted by themselves. A similar remark applies to the Stock Exchange. If, therefore, the Chamber of Commerce can devise some method by which any party may cite his opponent to arbitrate their differences, and compel him to elect either to submit to such arbitration or not, within a given time, they will be in the way of greatly extending their business, and their consequent usefulness to the commercial community.

In France there are tribunals to which parties may resort not only for a summary decision of controversies, but for the legal construction of commercial contracts on doubtful points. One of these existing at Marseilles, not long since, rendered an important service to an American ship chartered to bring a cargo of "lawful merchandise" to New-York. Chloride of lime in casks being offered under the charter, the master refused to bring it, fearing its effect upon the rest of his cargo. The question was, "Is this lawful [illegible]" The Captain and the [illegible] the tribunal, submitted the charter-party, and put the question to the Judge, who decided it in the affirmative; the whole affair, dispute, submission, and decision, occupying scarcely half an hour. And that decision protected the ship on arrival here from claims for damage to other portions of the cargo, caused by this "lawful merchandise." Had the cargo been going the other way, numerous and endless lawsuits might have grown out of the question, for the lack of similar facilities for the interpretation of the charter-party in this City.

We may not expect, at first, to have a tribunal as perfect as that now existing in France, but a commencement may be had, if the merchants do not ask for too much, and it be found that there is sufficient elasticity in our institutions to permit of their adaptation to the wants of commerce. Were we to give advice to the gentleman who is preparing the bill, we should recommend him not to attempt any change of the qualification of jurors, so as to avoid repeating the failure of the Chamber in 1851, when it memorialized the Legislature in favor of an act, drawn by a merchant, confining the selection of jurors to its own membership. We should also say that the State authorities should in some way be recognized in the bill, and not, as heretofore, ignored; for the Chamber will acquire strength by an alliance with the State.

## *THE PROGRESS OF A POSTAL CARD.*

Complaints have many times been made of the irregularity of the local mail delivery. So far as New-York itself is concerned, the trouble has been greatly lessened under the present administration of the Post Office, and there is now little room for genuine dissatisfaction. The postal service between this City and Brooklyn, however, is not yet what it might be, or, without stretching a point, we may say what it should be. The disappointments and delays which many of our readers must have experienced in the transmission of letters between the two places are quite incommensurate with the reasonable difficulties of the situation. It ought not, for example, to take twenty-two hours to send a letter from the lower part of New-York to the lower part of Brooklyn. Yet that was the fate of a postal card mailed on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, which reached its destination in Brooklyn at 5 o'clock on the succeeding afternoon. Its course is worth following, because it typifies the course of many other postal cards and letters, and may serve to point out to the able and zealous officials now in charge of the New-York and Brooklyn Post Offices an opportunity of still further contributing to the public convenience.

This postal card, then, was mailed at 7 o'clock on Monday evening—at least, it was then deposited in the lamp-post box on the corner of Cedar street and Broadway. As the post-mark shows, it left the New-York office at 10:30 in the morning, and was delivered at its address, not twenty minutes' walk from the Brooklyn Post office, about 5 o'clock on the same afternoon. That is to say, it took sixteen hours and a half to carry it a distance of one block to the New-York Post Office, and not less than five hours and a half to carry it from the Brooklyn Post Office, a distance of about twenty blocks. Taking all things into consideration, this still seems an excessive delay. It is true that there are and must be fixed hours for the collection and delivery of matter deposited in the lamp-post boxes, and that these hours our postal card contrived very cleverly to elude. The last collection at night, if we mistake not, is at 6:30, and the first in the morning at 5. At the latter hour, also, the first mail leaves for Brooklyn. Under present regulations, therefore, a card or letter deposited as this was, at 7 o'clock P. M., could scarcely be sent off before 10:30 in the morning. The question is, in the first place, whether the present regulations are sufficient for the public requirements, and, in the second place, whether six hours and a half is a reasonable time for the delivery of letters within a radius of two miles from the New-York office.

If this were an exceptional case, it would not be worth quoting. It is because we believe it to be a typical case and suggestive of defects still existing in our local postal service that we dwell upon it. Postal cards in particular are designed chiefly for prompt communication between closely situated points. It is not too much to ask that a postal card mailed before midnight in New-York should be delivered in Brooklyn before noon of the following day. In twelve hours a letter may be sent to Boston. Inside of fifteen hours it may be delivered and read in Washington. Why should it take nearly an entire day to traverse a distance of one or two miles? Yet it is our experience, and, we believe, it is the experience of our readers, that letters mailed over night in New-York habitually take longer to reach a Brooklyn address than they would if sent to a place two or three hundred miles away. This ought not to be so, and a very little attention to the matter, we believe, will be sufficient to remedy it.

## *EUROPEAN RAILROADS.*

A short time ago we took occasion to draw attention to some official returns relating to the railroads of Great Britain, with a view especially to making some comparison between their working expenses, traffic, and profits, and those of our own roads. The French Government has just issued a work of considerable importance, based upon the plan adopted in England, but pertaining, though less minutely, to the entire railway system of Europe. The only drawback to the merits of this volume is that although it has but just issued from the press the accounts are not brought down later than the close of the year 1867. This results from the difficulty experienced in obtaining information, and from the additional fact that some of the European States are themselves habitually a year or two behind with their accounts, and not knowing their own affairs, have been unable to supply any knowledge of them to the French Government.

Although the question whether the railroads ought to be under the control of the State has never assumed very prominent importance, it has received sufficient notice to induce us to turn first to the evidence under that head. We find, then, that on the 31st of December, 1867, the extent of the European roads was 53,365 miles, of which the Government lines comprised 8,177 miles. It is only in a few of the smallest German Territories that the State owns all the railways. [illegible] gium, Bavaria, Prussia, [illegible], Sweden and Norway, and Switzerland. At the present time Austria has no State railways. Her name must, therefore, be taken out of this list. Russia, too, is adopting a similar course and will soon be free from State lines; and the tendency appears to be the same in all the other countries we have mentioned.

The reason for this is very emphatic. The French report does not discuss it at much length, but confines the argument almost entirely to a few figures, showing that the proportion of expenses to receipts in the State railways is 54.50 per cent., whereas on the railways belonging to companies it is only 48.33 per cent., and that this unfavorable comparison is every year becoming more unfavorable still.

But taken in this way, as an average, the worst features are not seen. The only governments which possess more than an insignificant length of railroads are Bavaria, Sweden and Norway, Prussia, and Belgium, in the order given. Examining the reports from each of these separately, it appears, as might be anticipated, that the greater the length of the lines proportionally which the State controls the more wasteful is the use of that control. Thus, the proportion of expenses to gross receipts on the State lines in Bavaria is 57.52 per cent., and on the private lines 37.00 per cent.; in Sweden and Norway it is 62.21 per cent., and on the private lines 56.27; in Prussia it is 50.25, and on the private lines 45.35, and in Belgium it is 61.0[illegible], and on the private lines 53.72. So that in Bavaria, where Government has two-thirds of all the lines under its management, the expenditure is 20½ per cent. more in proportion than that of the private companies.

Another curious point to which attention has been directed in reference to this report is one which shows that railway receipts do not appear to depend upon population. Arranging the eighteen European States in an order based upon the relation of receipts per mile, it is seen that Austro-Hungary stands first and Turkey last. Belgium, which is the most densely populated nation in Europe, with 451 inhabitants to the square mile, stands tenth. Holland is twelfth, below Spain, and Denmark is fifteenth. The receipts per kilometre in Austria are about $5,175 and in Turkey they are only $123 with a tendency downward. In fact it is difficult to trace the causes which govern the ratio between income and mileage. It is not population, nor is it business activity, nor wealth, nor the traveling propensities of the people. Why Austria should stand at the top of the list is not in any degree apparent, and no solution of this particular feature of the returns has been offered. It may be suggested that the lines are shorter and consequently that the proportion in favor of income is increased; but that does not appear to be a sufficient explanation, although we are not at present prepared with a better. It is probable, however, that several causes are operating simultaneously. Turkey, for instance, is not thickly covered with railroads either, but her people are poor and they travel very little; the wonder, therefore, ought to be that the Government is able to keep the roads in operation at all, and not that they do not pay. It is not unlikely that if complete statistics were to be prepared of our own railroads, by States, more light might be thrown upon this problem than can readily be obtained in Europe, through traffic being in both cases duly considered.

## *AMUSEMENTS.*

### THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Aida" is to be repeated at the Academy of Music this evening. We can hardly hope for a smoother performance of Verdi's fine work than that offered Wednesday, but we dare say that the [illegible] of Mr. Strakosch's artists will, if [illegible], surpass in effect those of the earliest [illegible] of "Aida." Saturday the third act of "Faust," the second of "Mignon," and the fourth of "La Traviata," with Mme. Nilsson in each selection, and the first act of "Il Barbière," in which Miss Ida [illegible] will make her début in opera in the United States, [illegible] to constitute the matinée programme. Sunday evening the company appear in a concert at [illegible] "Gli Ugonotti" will be sung on Monday, which day ushers in the last week of the season.

### BRIEF MENTION.

A series of three evening representations and one matinée performance of "Notre Dame," to extend over this week, was entered upon, last evening, at the Lyceum Theatre....."Blind Tom" is to play this evening and Saturday afternoon at Steinway Hall. His performances are very curious and, withal, quite interesting....Mmes. Di Murska and Lucca sailed for Havana yesterday. The assertion of a contemporary that M. [illegible] is on the point of proceeding to Cuba, where an operatic season seems [illegible], is not founded on fact....The second public rehearsal for the second Philharmonic concert was attended at the Academy of Music this [illegible] ....The inmates of the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, thanks to Dr. A. E. [illegible], of the Medical Staff, enjoyed a very pleasant entertainment yesterday. An excellent programme was rendered by the London [illegible] Boys, from Niblo's, with the co-operation of Miss [illegible]ron of St. Mark's Church, and Messrs. [illegible], [illegible]ett, Grier, Marriotte, Anderson, and Russell Glover.....A benefit matinée is to be tendered the Hampton Singers at the Union League Theatre to-day, and the same performers will give a concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Monday. The Hampton Singers labor in behalf of a good cause, and we hope they will be encouraged by the charitable.

## *AN OLD CHURCH.*

On the morning of Thanksgiving Day the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* contained the following paragraph: "No church in all this region, [illegible] but two or three in the commonwealth, [illegible] nessed so many Thanksgivings as the old church at Longmeadow. The bell which summons that people to worship to-day was first rung for Thanksgiving more than a hundred years ago, though recast in 1815, after being cracked with excessive ringing for the peace that followed the war of 1812; and the walls which will soon echo the voice of praise in response to the Governor's proclamation of 1873 were reared in season to respond to that of 1767. The pulpit from which the present pastor delivers to-day his twenty-second Thanksgiving sermon is not, however, the one from which Williams and Storrs discoursed on like occasions, but was erected in 1828, and first occupied by Dr. Dickinson, who was succeeded by Condit, Bubee, and Wolcott, and by Rev. J. W. [illegible]ding in 1850. The galleries, also, were reconstructed in 1828, at which time the original square pews [illegible] 'deacon's seat' below gave place to the [illegible] slips, which have remained unchanged, while [illegible] all their first occupants have passed away. [illegible] same pillars that support the choir and [illegible] day did like service for the singers who took their key-note for their Thanksgiving anthem from the chorister's 'pitch-pipe' in 1768. The good people of Longmeadow have invariably kept the Pilgrim feast day at church, as well as at home, and a special interest attaches to the present service, from its being probably their last Thanksgiving in the old church as it is."

## *ACCIDENT IN A SCHOOL HOUSE.*

The Norwich *Bulletin* reports that while [illegible] young ladies and teachers were assembling on Wednesday morning at the Young Ladies' High [illegible] in New-London, Conn., and [illegible] vious to calling [illegible] off about [illegible] folding [illegible]

# THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

### AN OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNDERTAKING—THE DIMENSIONS OF THE TUNNEL—MODE OF WORK, &C.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873.

The Hoosac Tunnel, on which Massachusetts has expended such vast sums of money, is certainly approaching completion. At the close of work to-day the workmen at the west end were but nineteen feet from those approaching them from the central shaft; and as there is a completed tunnel from the shaft to the east end, this is equivalent to saying that only nineteen feet remain of the barrier which the Hoosac Mountain has always heretofore presented to commerce between the East and the West. One may form such an opinion as one pleases about the probable satisfaction or otherwise of the high hopes entertained by some that the tunnel is to divert a large share of the Western business from New-York to Boston; but in any case it must be admitted that the Hoosac Tunnel is one of the greatest engineering works of the age—second, as a tunnel, only to that at Mont Cenis. If I am correct in a rough calculation, the total amount of rock removed [illegible] in the entire work will be not very far [illegible] cubic yards, or an amount sufficient to [illegible] a cubic pile of perfectly solid masonry with a [illegible] of [illegible] feet. It has cost, principal and interest, more than ten million dollars, and it is already [illegible] years since work was begun, though the enterprise has not been steadily prosecuted from the first, nor always energetically prosecuted when it was in progress.

The tunnel has a length of 25,031 feet. Its dimensions are 24 feet in width and 20 feet in height above the railroad track when laid, with a central covered drain two feet square. Its form is a rough semi-circle, the variation being such as to give greater height at the sides than could be given by a true semi-circle. There is a shaft 12,837 feet from the east end, and 12,194 feet from the west end, with a [illegible] diameter of 27 feet, and a transverse diameter of 15 feet, this shaft being 1,030 feet in depth. Owing to the poor character of the rock near the west end, there is a shaft about half a mile from the [illegible] and 315 feet deep, through which most of the work of this section has been done.

A full history of the tunnel would require a volume, but a few dates may be given. The railroad of which this tunnel forms a part was chartered in [illegible]. The first application for State aid was made in 1851. It was granted in 1854. The first work done on the tunnel was in 1858, a contract having been made between Herman Haupt & Co., and the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company. A dispute with the State Engineer put an end to work under the contract in July, 1861. In 1862 the Legislature appointed Commissioners to examine the whole question. On a favorable report by them, made to the Legislature of 1863, the State in that year took possession of the road and tunnel under a breach of [illegible], appropriated more money to carry on the work, and directed the Commissioners to proceed. The enterprise was conducted by the Commonwealth until 1868, when a new appropriation, this time of $5,000,000, was made, and the Governor and Council were directed to contract with responsible parties for the entire remaining portion. Under [illegible] a contract was made with Walter and Francis Shanly, of Canada, who began operations in the Spring of 1869, and have carried the work thus very nearly to completion. It is intended that the last heading work shall be done on Thursday, the 27th inst., and the tunnel will be completely [illegible] traffic in July, 1874.

Each point of working has some peculiar interest. The most fascinating of all was the central shaft before the junction with the east end was made. It was interesting to stand leaning over the railing around the shaft and see the miners descend. The [illegible] engineer, upon whose care and skill depended scores of lives, was himself a study. Those who descended went down into a pit from which there was but one way to escape, and any accident to machinery implied destruction to them all. The gradual fading out of sight of the lamps that flared [illegible] at the surface was interesting to see. But the sensations were intensified if one were himself in the "cage" or elevator. To feel oneself dropping at the rate of fifteen feet a second, with something to stand upon, is almost the same as dropping with nothing beneath, and it cannot be called a pleasurable sensation at first. The drip and spatter of water upon the face and into the neck by no means take away the sense of discomfort. And when at the bottom of the shaft the thought recurs that there is but a wire rope between you and certain death, the [illegible] visitor cares but little for the wonders of the [illegible].

[illegible] this is now passed, at least as soon as the [illegible] is made. For nearly a year those who might have been so unfortunate as to find their escape upward cut off, could walk leisurely for a couple of miles or more out to the open daylight at the east end, and if that did not happen to be their destination, it was certainly preferable to death by [illegible]. The working from the shaft was similar to that at all other points, and need not be here described.

The peculiarity of the west end was the soft rock, where it was necessary to arch with brick for a [illegible] of a mile or more, and at the east end there [illegible] the great system of compressors, to furnish air for [illegible] and ventilation. It is probably well known that compressed air has long been used in the Hoosac Tunnel as a motor, but few who have not seen it understand the method of compression or of application. At the west end, and at the central shaft, the compressors were driven by steam; at the east end by water power from the famous Deerfield dam. The method of application varies greatly, but the principle is the same. A cylinder has at one end an [illegible] closed with a valve that opens outward into an iron pipe. A piston is inserted in the other end, and in this piston there is a system of valves opening into the cylinder. What happens is this: The piston being at one end, and the cylinder full of air, the descending rod is thrust into the cylinder, forcing open the large valve, and impelling the air into the pipe. The reverse motion opens the piston valves and lets in air from without, while the pipe valve is closed by an enormous atmospheric pressure. A jet of water is thrown into the cylinder at each outward motion of the cylinder, to cool the air, which is, of course, greatly heated by compression. The elastic power of the air is communicated, almost undiminished, to a great distance. In the eight-inch pipe leading from the east end to the heading beyond the central shaft, the pressure diminishes only [illegible] pounds from the sixty-five pounds pressure in the compressing works. It is in contemplation, as soon as a junction is made, to run all the drills in the tunnel from the east-end compressing works.

The Burleigh rock-drilling machine is a clumsy-looking affair, and its power would never be inferred from a casual examination of it. A single copy of THE TIMES would enwrap it completely. Yet when [illegible] with compressed air it is capable of great things. It causes a drill to strike the rock with tremendous force several times a second, and, what is more, turns the drill slightly after each blow. The points [illegible] are crossed, and thus a clean circular [illegible] made with great rapidity. I believe that [illegible] machine is in operation in some of the up-town [illegible] works in New-York.

The explosive chiefly used in the tunnel is nitro-glycerine. At one point only has gunpowder been [illegible] to in preference to newer, and in most cases, [illegible] agents. Glycerine, as the miners call it, is made not very far from the west shaft of the tunnel. The explosive is put in long, cylindrical cans, about an inch in diameter, and sometimes three feet long. It is measured by the inch. The miners say that their blast was so many inches of glycerine. It weighs about an ounce to an inch. The end of the can is closed by an exploder, a cork which has two wires ending in a torpedo, which is inserted in the nitro-glycerine. The wires of the exploders are connected with two wires leading to an electric battery, and when the battery is set in operation the explosion follows.

A trip through the finished part of the tunnel is full of interest. Here one wonders at the extreme [illegible] of the floor, the water standing six or [illegible] inches deep. There one is struck at the unusual dryness of the rock, and of the entire tunnel, for long distances. There is the excitement [illegible] a blast at a distance, when you feel that [illegible] are perfectly safe. Again, you [illegible] in watching the point of light which, [illegible] gradually narrowing and growing [illegible] vanishing. Once more your [illegible] lights at a [illegible] in this contracted space, and presently the sound of the drills strikes your ear. The most interesting, and yet the most distressing, of all the sensations in this place of wonders is the one you experience when in the immediate neighborhood of the heading drills. It is Vulcan at work in a cave. It is a collection of a thousand weaving rooms in the space occupied by one. It is everything that is discordant and deafening in sound. Shout in your neighbor's ear, and he will not hear you in this dismal cavern while the drills are at work. There will be no opportunity now for any one to come up here to prove the truth of this account of the frightful din, for on Thursday at 2 o'clock the last heading blast will be discharged. To-morrow a single blast will reduce the distance between the two sets of workmen to eleven feet. There is then to be bored a long hole directly through from one heading to the other, and a set of eight-foot holes on the central shaft side, to correspond with others already drilled from the west end working. Both sets will be charged; a connection between the two will be made by means of the long hole just mentioned, and the entire system discharged by a single turn of the battery in the central-shaft end. The explosion will be terrific, if one may judge from the experience of last year when the other junction was made.

## THE LAST BARRIER BLOWN DOWN.

### SCENES IN THE TUNNEL YESTERDAY—THE MOUNTAIN PIERCED FROM END TO END.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Nov. 27.—The Hoosac Mountain was penetrated this afternoon at 3:13. The last barrier against an uninterrupted passage from one side to the other was completely removed, and a few minutes later the parties which had entered from opposite sides were shaking hands on the western side of the breach. There was no ceremony whatever at the opening, and no public notice had been given by Mr. Shanly, the contractor, although the announcement had indirectly found its way into the journals. The gathering was not very large; possibly fifty persons, besides the miners, were on the shaft side of the blast, and scarcely twenty on the west side. There was a small party of students from Williams College, two or three members of the Legislature, a dozen citizens of Adams, and a handful of journalists. The holes for the final blast had been drilled by this morning, and but for the previous determination to allow visitors to witness the operation, the whole thing might have been over at 10 o'clock. But there were persons to arrive from Boston, and the opening was postponed for their benefit. The old workman, who has faced death a thousand times in charging holes with nitro-glycerine, was sent down the central at about 1:30 o'clock, with his long cans of the explosive. All the glycerine for this final blast was carried down the shaft, and that for the west-end holes was passed through the hole already drilled. The most dangerous task connected with the work of the tunnel was accomplished, and word was brought up that nothing remained but to connect the wires of the battery. The cage was packed full half a dozen times, and the visitors were speedily dropped down the shaft into the dismal regions below. The hollow echoes of the walls, the dim and flickering lamps, the drip of the water, and the reports of occasional explosions, where the workmen were engaged in trimming east of the shaft, were the only sights and sounds. There was a long wait between the acts, owing to the lateness of the train which brought the gentlemen from Boston to the East End. At last, Mr. Shanly, who had started out to meet them, returned with the rest of the company, and word was at once dispatched to the man who had charge of the blast to connect the wires. This man was stationed only about 500 feet from the heading, and, from the effect at our distant station, 2,000 feet from the blast, the crash when the wires touched must have been terrific. The report of the explosion came first with a distinct crack followed instantly by a dull, prolonged boom, and accompanied by a very perceptible puff of wind. A shout was given by all present, and the company began to flock forward toward the heading in a general scramble, but this was soon stopped, for it would have been highly dangerous to have gone into the heading before it was known whether all the explosives had been discharged. A few hundred feet from the shaft, therefore, the visitors were stopped until two men, who had gone up to examine the holes, came running back with the information that a fine clean breach had been made. Then there was another pell mell scramble for the opening. The miners, however, were first, but they did not pass through the opening but prevented others from doing so. When the company had assembled, the miners made a passage-way between two lines, and Mr. Shanly, with Hon. Robert Johnson, of Boston, State Senator and Chairman of the Legislative Committee on the Tunnel, marched up to the breach, the entire assemblage cheering them heartily. Just as they reached the aperture Mr. Shanly fell back and allowed Mr. Johnson to pass through in front of him. The general crowd very quickly followed, and on the other side of the opening not less enthusiasm was manifested, and for a few minutes Mr. Shanly had an experience similar to that which a new President undergoes at his first reception. The breach made was about five feet by four, large enough for two people to pass abreast quite easily. The explosion on the west side was much louder than on the other, and had a greater effect on persons in the tunnel. The work done was tremendous. One great rock, weighing fully a ton, was thrown a distance of 300 feet, where its momentum was still sufficient to break down the ponderous gates set up as a barrier. There was much picking up of relics for a short time, including, doubtless, many rock specimens of previous blasts. As there were still many chances to be first in something, those who went in at the west shaft were in haste to get to the central shaft and pass upward, while those who had come down the central shaft pushed for the west end. The western half of the tunnel differs greatly from the eastern half in the headings of the rock. It is nearly all quartz for upward of a mile, and then the material grows gradually softer, until at a distance of 2,000 feet from the portal it gets so soft that it was necessary to brick it the whole distance where it has been completed. Not less than 7,000,000 bricks will have been used in arching. The west end differs from the eastern half, also, in the amount of water, for almost the whole distance of twelve thousand feet the floor of the tunnel is composed of slimy mud, ground down by the feet of the mules and the miners, while through the whole length runs a considerable stream of water. The contractors, Messrs. Shanly, have used in the five years they have been at work, up to to-day, 275,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine, 322,000 pounds of common powder, 48,500 pounds of giant powder, and 3,500 pounds of dualin, making in all nearly 650,000 pounds of explosives. Forty-three persons have been killed in and about the tunnel, of whom twenty-one met their deaths by premature explosions, four by explosions of nitro-glycerine magazines, nine by falling down the central shaft, eight by rock falling from the roof and similar accidents, and one by drowning. There is some quiet rejoicing to-night in the town of Adams, but no demonstration.

## OBITUARY.

### HON. RICHARD YATES, OF ILLINOIS.

Ex-Senator Yates, whose death at St. Louis occurred suddenly, yesterday, was born in Kentucky, Jan. 18, 1818; removed to Illinois, graduated at Illinois College, and studied law. He served several terms in the Legislature, and was Representative in Congress from 1851 to 1855. In 1861 he was chosen Governor of Illinois for four years, and participated extensively in the raising of troops. He was elected United States Senator in 1865, for six years, serving on the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Pacific Railroad, the Territories, Pensions, Manufactures, and Mines and Mining, and was Chairman of the Committees on Revolutionary Claims and the Territories. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention." Mr. Yates was a man of large worth.

## ITALIAN OPINION.

### A HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT BY ARBITRATION.

ROME, Nov. 27.—A public dinner was given in honor of Messrs. Field and Richard to-night, when Signor Mancini and others made speeches, in which the Virginius affair was alluded to, and the hope expressed that the question which has [illegible] United States [illegible]

# INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

## TREATMENT OF THE INDIAN QUESTION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report, regards the situation in the Indian service as favorable, and as a vindication of the propriety and the practicability of the humane policy which was inaugurated at the beginning of President Grant's executive term, and which has governed the department in the transaction of all business matters pertaining to the conduct of Indian affairs. That policy has for its main object and aim the restraint and elevation of the wild tribes of the frontier through firm but kind treatment. That progress has been made in the establishment of the policy and in an improvement of the condition of the Indians reached by it is shown by the increased interest in educational matters, a growing willingness on the part of the Indians to engage in industrial pursuits, a desire for the division of lands, and an increase of stock and farm products. The Secretary states that the peace policy was originally intended to accomplish this result, and says it was not, of course, to be expected that, so radical a change in the management of widely-scattered bands of roving Indians, whose only restriction hitherto has been their own capricious inclinations, and who roamed at will over vast regions of country, could be effected without resistance on their part, and a show of force on the part of the Government. Such a result was never anticipated, even by the most sanguine friends of the new policy, and the various impediments which have, from time to time, intercepted and obstructed the operations of the Indian Bureau, have not, therefore, discouraged the reasonable hopes of final success which its active friends have always entertained. Satisfactory progress toward the accomplishment of the ends sought to be attained by this policy has already been made, fully justifying the hope that it will eventually achieve the end in view.

### DILETERIOUS INFLUENCES.

As the department progresses in securing the adoption of this policy, the impediments are developed, and modifications in detail are suggested as necessary to give it greater efficiency and adaptability to the work in hand. Among these impediments is the practice which has obtained for many years of paying annuities to certain tribes in money in accordance with treaty stipulations, in lieu of goods and subsistence stores. It seems to be an unvarying result of such payments in money, that the Indians are in worse condition in every respect than if they received payments in goods and in supplies, and it appears in many cases that those receiving the most money are in the worst condition. Money seems to brutalize, instead of civilizing, as they are ignorant of its value, and unable to use it with any discretion. The result is, that in a short time after the receipt of the cash annuities, they are found in a state of great destitution. The recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that such payments be hereafter made in goods and supplies, and if it be found necessary to modify the treaties to enable the change to be made, meets with my unqualified approval. In this connection I desire to refer particularly to certain moneys due to the prairie band of Pottowatomies, as well as certain sums which are expected soon to be to the credit of the Kansas Indians, which, under existing treaty stipulations and laws, are required to be paid to said bands of Indians respectively. It is very desirable in my opinion that the sums here referred to should be held and regarded by the Government as funds for the civilization of these several bands of Indians, as it would be demoralizing, and therefore improper to pay said sums over to the Indians to be squandered. I shall, therefore, present to the proper committees, of each House of Congress during the present session, bills providing that the sums of money here referred to be invested in Government bonds and placed to the credit of said Indians respectively for the purpose of their civilization, to be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for that object, both interest and principal, at such times and in such manner as the President of the United States may direct. It is likewise detrimental to the substantial improvement of the race that they are compelled to hold their lands in common. Such community of interest operates as a premium upon indolence and unthrift, and places a discouraging burden upon those who are willing to work and who desire to acquire property. As fast as practicable, and whenever a disposition is manifested by an Indian to improve a separate tract of land and secure the comforts of a permanent home, a farm of suitable area should be set apart and secured to him for his exclusive occupancy and improvement, and he should be aided by donations of stock and farming implements out of the annual appropriation for his tribe. The first steps toward the permanent settlement of Indians in fixed homes is the establishment and rigid enforcement of regulations to keep them all upon reservations. This can only be done at present upon some of the reservations by a display of a sufficient military force near the reservation to punish all violations of such requirements. It is believed that many Indians who are subsisted by the Government persist in making forays upon white settlements and upon neighboring tribes, and then retreat to the refuge of their reservations, where they can secure their spoils, and be fed and recuperated for fresh outrages. It will be found to be a measure of mercy to all if such Indians can be punished as they deserve. The encroachment by the whites upon the reservations set apart for the exclusive occupancy of the Indian is one prolific source of trouble in the management of the reservation Indians, and therefore measures should be adopted to prevent such trespasses in the future, or very serious collisions may be the result.

### ISOLATION.

The Government has a twofold object in confining the Indians to their reservations; to prevent their encroachments upon white settlers and to isolate them as far as possible from association with white people. This cannot be accomplished if whites are allowed to trespass at will upon the reservations. These remarks apply with greatest force to the so-called Indian Territory, south of Kansas. The Secretary says the Sioux Nation is almost completely surrounded by tribes that are really friendly to the Government, and at the same time bitterly hostile to the Sioux. If these friendly tribes could be liberally supplied with improved firearms and ammunition, the present supremacy of the Sioux might in a few years be destroyed with but little aid from the army, and quiet would prevail over the vast extent of country now roamed by that powerful nation. Attention is invited to the eleventh article of the treaty of 1868 with the Sioux nation, granting them certain hunting privileges within the State of Nebraska and without the bounds of their reservation. On account of the violation of the other provisions of that treaty by the Sioux, and the scarcity of game in the country referred to, the Government will, the Secretary thinks, be justified in abrogating that article, and he respectfully suggests such action.

### REDUCTION OF RESERVATIONS.

Satisfactory progress has been made within the year in the reduction of the area of existing reservations, in the exchange of reservations lying within the range of advancing settlements and railroad construction for other locations equally desirable for all purposes of Indian occupancy, as well as in bringing tribes upon reservations for the first time, and in the removal of other tribes to the Indian Territory. All this is the legitimate result of the working of the existing policy, and the efforts of the department in that direction have been unremitting. Several important negotiations have been concluded during the year, looking to the change in the location of tribes and the reduction in the area of reservations.

### THE MODOC DIFFICULTY.

The experience which the Modoc difficulty has furnished the Indian Office will, it is believed, enable that office to take measures calculated to prevent the recurrence of like difficulties under similar circumstances. It is now the intention of the Government to separate the members of this tribe, and place them with different bands of Indians, taking care in doing this not to separate families, and to keep together, as far as possible, women and children whose husbands and male relatives were destroyed in the conflict. The Indian is greatly attached to his tribal organization, and, it is believed, this example of extinguishing their so-called national existence and merging their members into other tribes, while, in reality, humane punishment, will be esteemed by them as the severest penalty that could have been inflicted, and tend, by its example, to deter hostile Indians in future from serious and flagrant insurrections.

### THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The lawless condition of the Indian Territory, the growing insecurity of life and property, and the manifest indisposition of the tribes there resident to accept voluntarily any improved form of government whereby existing difficulties might be avoided, would seem to call for some legislation to effect an improvement in the status of the Territory. It is, he says, to be regretted that the Ocmulgee Constitution, with the amendments heretofore suggested by you, was not adopted by the council of tribes to whom it was submitted, as I am convinced that such action on their part would have been attended by the most beneficial results. Recent information induces the belief that the opposition heretofore offered to these amendments by the Indians will be withdrawn at the next meeting of their council, and that the constitution will be adopted as amended. If it shall not be adopted, and Congress shall not deem it advisable to erect a Territorial Government within the Indian Territory, I trust that the necessary legislation may be obtained to at least provide for the organization of a court or courts therein under the jurisdiction, so far as the appointment of the judicial officers is concerned, of the Federal Government. The [illegible] to litigants, as well as to our Government, which operates as almost a bar to justice, and produces a condition of anarchy throughout the Territory, under which life and property are in jeopardy to an extent almost equal to that in territory occupied by tribes making no pretense of civilization.

### RECOGNITION OF IMPORTANT AID.

I take pleasure in being able to say that this department has had, during the past year, the cordial and earnest co-operation of the Secretary of War and the officers of the army in carrying out its policy of dealing with the various Indian troubles. This, with the valuable aid and assistance which has been rendered by the Board of Indian Commissioners, and especially its President, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, and the various religious organizations by whom the Indian Agents of the Government are selected, has materially aided the department in its difficult and complicated labors. A continuance of this work sustained by the other branches of the public service just referred to, will, I have no doubt, in a few years result in greatly improving the moral and physical condition of the Indians, and in giving security to our frontier settlements from Indian depredations, as well as in laying a permanent foundation for the progress of our various Indian tribes in the pursuits of peace and civilization. The Secretary invites the attention of Congress to a request from a colony of Mennonites now and for several generations residing in Southern Russia, near the shores of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, for a modification of the existing land laws in certain particulars to enable them to settle upon our public domain in a compact colony. The entire area that they will probably require will be about 500,000 acres. The Secretary notices the business of the Land, Pension, and Education Bureaus, railways, geological surveys, the census, and other subjects coming within range of his department.

## COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

### FIGURES FROM MONTHLY REPORT NO. 1, OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Dr. Young, furnishes the following synopsis of Monthly Report No. 1, series 1873-4, which is now in press, relating to commerce and navigation:

| Periods. | Imports. | Domestic Exp'ts, (specie values.) | Foreign Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Month ended July 31— | | | |
| 1873...... | $50,535,907 | $51,299,583 | $1,959,342 |
| 1872...... | 59,497,855 | 46,824,681 | 3,408,916 |
| Seven months ended July 31— | | | |
| 1873...... | 390,267,666 | 361,944,255 | 15,970,400 |
| 1872...... | 412,864,841 | 322,969,157 | 14,356,546 |

For the seven months ending July 31, 1873 and 1872, the following amounts consisted of specie and bullion, and of merchandise, respectively:

| | Imports. | Domestic Exp'ts, (specie values.) | Foreign Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie and bullion— | | | |
| 1873...... | $9,133,245 | $39,630,876 | $5,278,124 |
| Merchandise— | | | |
| 1873...... | 381,134,421 | 322,313,379 | 10,692,276 |
| Specie and bullion— | | | |
| 1872...... | 10,857,485 | 66,121,088 | 4,489,025 |
| Merchandise— | | | |
| 1872...... | 402,007,356 | 256,848,069 | 9,867,521 |

The total value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse July 31, 1873, was $77,715,515, as compared with $112,896,691 July 31, 1872.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the excess of the total imports over the total domestic and foreign exports, combined, for the seven months ended July 31, 1873, was $47,534,187, against $32,900,322 July 31, 1872.

The amounts brought and carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other land vehicles, during the seven months ended July 31, 1873, and 1872, were as follows:

| 1873. | Imports. | Domestic Exp'ts, (mixed values.) | Foreign Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amer'an vessels. | $109,125,882 | $89,337,593 | $5,177,575 |
| Foreign vessels. | 272,581,546 | 310,630,561 | 8,821,178 |
| Land vehicles... | 8,560,238 | 4,285,131 | 1,971,647 |
| 1872. | | | |
| Amer'an vessels. | 118,997,854 | 96,936,236 | 3,775,788 |
| Foreign vessels.. | 283,261,477 | 252,421,848 | 7,959,365 |
| Land vehicles... | 10,605,510 | 2,294,962 | 2,621,393 |

From the above table it will be seen that during the seven months ended July 31, 1873, over 74 per cent. of the total trade by water was in foreign vessels, and for the corresponding period of 1872 the value carried in foreign vessels was about 71 per cent.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared during the twelve months ended July 31, 1873 and 1872, respectively, were as follows:

| | —Entered.— | | —Cleared.— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1873. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| American vessels. | 11,317 | 3,635,017 | 11,685 | 3,812,366 |
| Foreign vessels... | 20,422 | 8,161,184 | 20,539 | 8,126,047 |
| Total......... | 31,739 | 11,796,201 | 32,224 | 11,938,413 |
| 1872. | | | | |
| American vessels. | 10,769 | 3,727,103 | 10,603 | 3,678,394 |
| Foreign vessels... | 18,719 | 7,152,737 | 18,890 | 7,129,665 |
| Total......... | 29,488 | 10,879,840 | 29,493 | 10,808,059 |

This report contains an elaborate and valuable comparative table, showing the specie values of the imports into and domestic and foreign exports from the United States, specifying separately the merchandise and the specie and bullion, during each of the fiscal years from 1821 to 1873, inclusive—an invaluable table for reference.

The report also contains voluminous statistics of the products of the collieries and iron mines of Great Britain; an account of the French savings banks; new tariff of the Netherlands; statistics of the population, banks and iron industry of Sweden; prices of tea in China from December, 1871, to April, 1873; and trade of Bangkok, Siam, for the year 1872.

In addition to the foregoing, the report contains detailed statements of the commerce between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico for the fiscal year 1873.

## THE WEATHER.

### SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly in the North-west, with clearing and clear weather, and intense cold; north-westerly winds, clearing and partly cloudy weather and falling temperature prevail on the lakes, and thence southward to the Ohio Valley; falling temperature, north-easterly winds, and clear weather in the Middle States; north-westerly and north-easterly winds and cloudy weather in the South Atlantic and eastern Gulf States.

### PROBABILITIES.

*For the Middle States, north-westerly winds, falling temperature, and generally clear weather.*

For the lower lakes, and thence to West Virginia, north-westerly winds, cold and partly cloudy weather.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and southward to Kentucky and Missouri, very low temperature, generally clear weather, and north-westerly winds, backing to southerly in the North-west during the evening.

For Tennessee and the Gulf States, north-easterly and north-westerly winds, falling temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, north-westerly and northerly winds, falling temperature, and clearing weather.

For New-England, north-westerly winds, cold and clear weather.

All reports from New-England, the Western Gulf and the South-west, and the majority of Trans-Mississippi reports are missing.

### IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 27°; 6 A. M., 27°; 9 A. M., 34°; 12 M., 37°; 3 P. M., 37°; 6 P. M., 37°; 9 P. M., 34°; 12 P. M., 34°. Average, 33⅜°.

## DEATH OF EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR YATES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—Ex-United States Senator Richard Yates, of Illinois, died suddenly at Barnum's Hotel here at 9 o'clock to-night. Mr. Yates had been at Fulton, Ark., as United States Commissioner to examine the lower end of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and returned here last Sunday, since when he has been quite feeble, and yesterday was very sick. He revived to-day, however, and this evening, while busying himself with preparation for starting home to-morrow morning, suddenly fell backward and died in five minutes. His family have been advised and are expected to-morrow.

## THE RING THIEVES IN THE TOMBS.

Tweed spent Thanksgiving day in the Tombs. Among his visitors were his wife and daughter, his son, W. M. Tweed, Jr., Mr. John D. Townsend, and Sheriff Brennan. His wife and daughter remained for a considerable time with the prisoner. Ingersoll and Farrington are confined in cell No. 4, on the lower tier, the one which Tweed occupied before he removed to his present quarters. The only persons admitted to visit them yesterday were [illegible]

## THE VIRGINIUS OUTRAGE.

### COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

An editorial article in the London *Times* of Nov. 4, after referring to the telegram concerning the capture of the Virginius, says: "Of course Spain may find herself in the wrong, and make reparation. But will Cuba be bound by the decision of Madrid?" It continues: "For more than a generation the ambitious spirits of the American Union have cast longing glances upon the Island of Cuba, the fairest and now almost the sole remaining gem in the once rich diadem of Spanish Empire in the Western Continent. While the slave power still survived in the Southern States and was omnipotent in the affairs of the Union, the annexation of Cuba was constantly put forward even by politicians of respectable position as a legitimate enterprise. Spain was at peace with the United States, and the Government of Queen Isabella, ill-regulated as it was both in its domestic and its colonial policy, was careful to abstain from offending American susceptibilities. Yet 'the Order of the Lone Star' was supported by many men whose names are conspicuous in the history of the United States." After reviewing briefly events of the past twenty years, the *Times* concludes: "Since the war the extinction of the slave system which still exists in Cuba has been the pretext, if not the real object, of the movement which has made so much stir in the United States. Soon after the outbreak of the present Cuban insurrection a Revolutionary Committee was established in New-York, which has not only undertaken to supply the insurgents with arms and munitions of war, but has endeavored to stir up public opinion in the United States in favor of annexation, or at least intervention. The capture of the Virginius, and the wholesale execution of her crew, will more rapidly ripen the projects of the Cuban Junta at New-York than any intrigue or agitation it is in their power to initiate. President Grant has already shown that he leans toward intervention in Cuba, and, indeed, with the exception of our own Wellington, it may be said that all distinguished soldiers, when they turn statesmen, desire to enlarge the bounds of the empire they rule. President Grant's avowed tendencies in this direction have endangered his popularity with his own party, and hitherto have given him no compensating influence with any other section of the community. The violence of which the Cubans, or, rather, the Spanish Party in Cuba, have now been guilty, is likely enough to give the President's views the assistance of an angry popular movement, especially if it can be shown that the Spanish Party in the island, in spite of explicit commands from Madrid, have persisted in putting American subjects to death by the sentence of a military tribunal. It is not yet ascertained whether any American citizens among the 165 passengers taken on board the Virginius have been executed by the Cuban Court-martial, but we are convinced that, in the present mood of the Cuban 'volunteers,' American citizenship would avail as little to procure mercy as Señor Castelar's order to procure release. The horrible massacres perpetrated by these volunteers, in spite of the efforts—honest and energetic as we believe them to have been—of the Spanish military authorities, give us little reason to hope that the law of nations will have been scrupulously observed by the tribunal at Santiago. If the boundaries of international law should be found to have been transgressed in the brutal massacres now in progress, the United States will have a legitimate right to interfere. Whether the Government of President Grant will think it wise to insist upon that right may be open to question. But in any case we think the American people have given us no reason to doubt that they will act, when circumstances compel them to act, temperately and justly."

The *Daily News* of Nov. 15 has the following: "A telegram from our special correspondent at New-York states that it is believed that President Grant has proposed to Señor Castelar that the United States should help Spain to enforce her authority over the volunteers in Cuba. If this suggestion be rejected, the American Government will exact satisfaction in its own way. Probably the alternative presents little more than a choice of the manner of surrender. * * * We are not surprised to hear that the war feeling is waxing stronger and more general. A considerable proportion of the American public will experience a certain sense of relief in the conviction that now at last the Government of Gen. Grant must act. We should do justice to that Government. It has refrained for years, and under all the pressure of a strong popular excitement, from anything like an undue interference in the colonial affairs of Spain. No cause could be more widely favored among the American people than that of Cuba. Many Americans, doubtless, wanted Cuba for themselves. Many others felt a sincere desire to see the island freed from Spanish rule. * * * Of course, those men were not all in favor of open intervention, and war with Spain. The calmer and more reasonable minds were naturally opposed to any such undertaking. Still, there can be little doubt that if Gen. Grant's Government had at any moment picked a quarrel and found an excuse for intervention, that step would have been applauded to the echo by the voices of three-fourths of the population. Gen. Grant held aloof—as we think, to his great credit. His position was very difficult. There were never-ending schemes of blockade-running and expedition-arming, and these carried with them quite as much public sympathy and support as the Garibaldian enlistments did in this country in the year 1860. But the Washington statesmen did their 'level best' (to employ an American phrase) for the purpose of vindicating their own municipal law and maintaining fair dealing with Spain. They kept up, indeed, a series of earnest remonstrances with that country, and, in some recent instances of rather high-handed dealing on the part of the Cuban authorities, the Secretary of State even went so far as to intimate that if such things continued it would be impossible for the President to look quietly on. The wholesale executions in Cuba seem as if they had been perpetrated for the mere purpose of compelling the Government of the United States to abandon at last the policy of non-intervention which it had so long, and with such difficulty, upheld. It would be needless to say that no code of warfare could justify such an extraordinary massacre. We may put aside for the moment all question as to the mode of capture and the waters in which it was made. * * * It is not venturing upon a rash conjecture to assume that the future of Cuba has probably been decided by this outrageous freak of high-handed and reckless cruelty. Señor Castelar decidedly deserves, at such a crisis as this, the sympathy of all reasonable people. He did his best to stay a bloody and barbarous proceeding of which his worst enemy could not suppose that he approved; and his authority was set at nought. He is officially responsible for a deed which he endeavored to prevent, which he must have thoroughly detested, and of which, unfortunately, the consequences may fall upon the Republic which he is striving to maintain against many difficulties. He is to a certain extent in the same position as American Governments used to be in the old days when South Carolina chose to consign to her prisons and to her slave-markets the colored subjects of European countries who unluckily found themselves in the port of Charleston. But there is this important difference. The American Government, disagreeable as its position might be, was far too strong to be brought roughly to book for wrongs of which it had only the nominal and legal, not the moral, responsibility. But the Republic of Spain is in so many difficulties that it can, perhaps, enforce no authority over Cuba, and can neither make a fitting reparation to America, nor endure the consequences of her exacting a reparation for herself. * * * In the whole situation nothing is more difficult to understand than the frenzied arrogance of the Cuban authorities. To the powerful enemy who was apparently only waiting for a pretext for intervention they have furnished, not a pretext, but a justification. The 'Spanish fury' has made itself a deathless name for cruelty. But the Cuban fury is as blundering as it is cruel."

The *Standard* of Nov. 16 says: "No nation that respects itself could allow such an outrage to pass unnoticed, and extraordinary meekness is certainly not among the virtues of our American cousins. For years past a powerful party in the States has favored the annexation of Cuba by purchase or by conquest. Hitherto these impulsive spirits have been kept in check by the firmness of the Executive, which did not want even a little war, and which knew very well that a raid on Cuba would contain the germ of a great one. The members of the Santiago Court-martial have done their utmost to furnish their foes in the United States with a pretext for applying the Monroe doctrine to the only valuable colony which a long course of folly and perversity has left to the people who once held a great part of the New World in fee. Partly from motives of self-interest, and partly from something like chivalrous sympathy with Spain in the days of her decline, the powers of Europe have exerted their moral influence on her behalf, and have thus protected her from aggression at the hands of her most powerful neighbor. Naturally and properly enough, England has rendered her more service in this way than any other nation, and it is not too much to say that the retention of Cuba by Spain is mainly due to ourselves. Recent events have induced many to doubt whether the perpetuation of Spanish supremacy in Cuba is an object worthy of our diplomacy, as neither humanity nor civilization can gain much when half the island is in a state of chronic rebellion, and when acts of barbarous severity are continually perpetrated by the powers that be as the only means of vindicating their authority. So long as ruler and subject refrain from outrages upon other nations they may be permitted to fight out their quarrels among themselves. But it is quite another thing when they attempt to mete out their own measure of justice to those who owe them no allegiance. The presence of the Virginius in Cuban waters may or may not have given Spain cause of complaint, on grounds similar to those which the Americans urged against us at the Geneva Arbitration. But the cold-blooded butchery of more than a hundred citizens of the United States on Cuban soil by a sentence of the Spanish court is an indignity to which no nation can tamely submit, and an iniquity which, in the interests of humanity itself, ought not to remain unavenged." On Nov. 15, the *Standard* adds: "It is a purpose against which we have small cause of quarrel, even if it should end in the transfer of Cuba to the United States. The argument that if Spain is powerless to enforce its authority over the Cubans the United States must take the law into their own hands, though of doubtful logical value, is perhaps quite good enough for the occasion. It has been sufficiently manifest for a long time past, however Spanish dignity may revolt from the proposition, that Spain has lost all real hold of the island, which belongs, in fact, to the so-called Cuban volunteers. The power which the [illegible] actuated by no other feeling than one of intense dislike to incorporation with the United States."

The *Daily Telegraph* remarks that there is a difference between killing black or brown men in cold blood, and killing Americans—filibusters or not—is, "we may be sure, the belief of every United States citizen; and the Cuban authorities have now furnished the American annexationists with a good pretext to embroil the two countries, which they will doubtless put to good use. The difficulty for Señor Castelar is extreme; it can only be met by disowning the conduct of the authorities at Santiago; a course which, on the other hand, will irritate the pride of the hidalgoes. Cuba is like a millstone round the neck of every Spanish Government; it will sink them if it be not cast off, and yet the vanity of the country will not face the idea of taking a price for it. If affairs go forward much longer on the present fatal line, Spain may lose the last relics of her splendid Transatlantic empire without any price at all. So far as the Government of Señor Castelar is concerned, we must hope that Gen. Grant will mingle consideration with his resentment. But, as for Cuba, things have come to such a pass that nothing conceivable could be worse, and, whatever occurs in the shape of retribution, public opinion will have small pity for the selfish and sanguinary planters."

The *Spectator* says that it is perfectly true and obvious to all the world that Spain has not the power to restore order in Cuba, and that the United States, if they choose, have. It is also true that American interests are seriously suffering, and that no great power can permit them to suffer thus without interference. Under such circumstances, it seems to us that Señor Castelar could hardly play a better game than to avail himself of this incident for the restoration of order in Cuba by a powerful and friendly Government, which is very likely to play into the hands of Spain, supposing the United States are treated with frankness and deference. That is, we confess, what, as it seems to us, the Republican Government in Spain ought to attempt. Whether the unreasoning and morbid Spanish pride will admit of a policy which is so capable of a humiliating interpretation, we confess that we cannot but doubt. But we are quite sure that if it will not, far greater humiliations are in store for it, and that they are by no means far off."

## ANOTHER MURDER.

### A WOMAN BEATEN TO DEATH BY HER BOARDERS.

A boy came into the Eleventh Precinct Station-house yesterday, and informed Detective Connor that a woman named Ann Smith, a widow, fifty-eight years old, had died at her residence on the first floor of the rear tenement house, No. 228 Rivington street, and that he thought she had been beaten to death. Detective Connor at once began an investigation. The unfortunate woman's body was completely covered with bruises and cuts, and finger-marks were plainly discernible around her throat. It would seem that she kept three boarders: A laborer named Patrick Clarke, fifty-eight years old; his son Patrick, aged eighteen, and George Dolan, a laborer, having no work at present. All the persons were hard drinkers, and rows and quarrels frequently occurred in the place. On Tuesday evening last Mrs. Painter, a woman living on the same floor, heard a disturbance in Mrs. Smith's rooms, and also heard, as she imagines, Patrick Clarke, Sr., say: "Don't kill her, Pat." Soon after Mrs. Smith came into Mrs. Painter's room bleeding profusely from the mouth. After a short time she returned to her own room and went to bed. She remained in her bed until she died. On Wednesday Dolan procured a doctor from No. 80 Willett street, who refused to treat the case, but did not inform the Police. Mrs. Smith died at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Detective Connor at once arrested the two Clarkes, and locked them up in the Union Market Station. Dolan is detained as a witness. Although the Clarkes refuse to say anything, the Police hope to be able to prove that young Clarke committed the fatal assault. Coroner Herrman will take charge of the case to-day, and give it a full investigation.

## WORKING MEN'S CENTRAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Working Men's Central Council, held last evening at Masonic Hall, it was reported by the committee appointed to wait on the various heads of the City Departments for the purpose of obtaining work for the unemployed, that Controller Green had approved of two-thirds of the contracts already pending completion. The Commissioners of Public Works assured them that they would do all they could to provide work for the laboring classes and artisans at present unemployed in the City. The President of the Board of Park Commissioners and the heads of other departments promised to take immediate steps to provide work for the men. The President and Secretary of the association were authorized to communicate with President Grant for the purpose of tendering him the thanks of the Central Council for the interest he was pleased to take in promoting their welfare. Mr. J. Osborne Wood offered a resolution condemning railroad monopolies and other corporations, and requesting the Government to commence work without delay on the steam sloops of war, for the construction of which the last Congress made an appropriation of $3,500,000.

The dangerous wire spring trusses pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, never slips. Worn comfortably till rupture is permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

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BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

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## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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Recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP we can speak from knowledge. In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.

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**Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes** possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

## MARRIED.

DILL—GEER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. Kingston Goddard, D. D., WASHINGTON DILL to MARY S., daughter of the late Seth Geer, M. D.

## DIED.

ALLISON.—On Wednesday, 26th inst., at 11:30 P. M., of pneumonia, SARAH JANE, daughter of the late Richard and Eliza Allison.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 589 Broome st., on Saturday, 29th inst., at 1 P. M.

ARMENT.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, Mrs. MARY A. ARMENT, daughter of the late Benjamin Gilmore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 30, at 1 o'clock, from the First Baptist Church, corner of South 5th and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

ALLISON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873, SAMUEL D. ALLISON, Principal of Grammar School No. 7, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, teachers of the grammar schools of the City of New-York, and pupils of Grammar School No. 7, the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, and members of the George T. Trimble Association of old Public School No. 7, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Stanton Street Baptist Church, between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., on Friday, Nov. 28, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The members of the Male Principals' Association, New-York public schools, are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate and President, Samuel D. Allison, from the Stanton Street Baptist Church, on Friday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

P. G. DUFFY, Vice President.

The members of the George T. Trimble Association of Old Public School, No. 7, are requested to attend the funeral of their late highly-esteemed Secretary, SAMUEL D. ALLISON, from the Stanton Street Baptist Church, on Friday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order, JOHN W. GREATON, President.

JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Secretary.

BELKNAP.—At Newburg, Nov. 27, MARIETTA, wife of M. C. Belknap, in the 35th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 238 Liberty st., at 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, Nov. 29.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 27, ARTHUR A. BROWN, Jr., in the 19th year of his age, son of Arthur A. and Mary A. Brown, (late of No. 5 Montague Terrace.)

Funeral Saturday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Ann's Church, on the Heights.

CLARK.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, at Rye, MATILDA, daughter of the late Andrew Clark.

Her friends, and the friends of her family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Rye Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, on the arrival of the train leaving the Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock.

CROSS.—At Newark, N. J., Mrs. MARY CROSS, widow of Abraham Cross, in the 80th year of her age.

Her funeral will be attended from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. N. Denman, No. 44 Mulberry st., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GUERNSEY.—At the residence of his son, in Amenia, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, PETER B. GUERNSEY, M. D.

Relatives, friends of the family, and members of the New-York Academy of Medicine, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, Amenia, on Friday, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad, at 9:45 o'clock A. M.

GILLESPIE.—On Thursday morning, 27th inst., JANE CLARK, son of George D. H. and Mary A. Gillespie, in the 30th year of his age.

[illegible]

tend the funeral from his late residence, [illegible] 57th st. [illegible]

HONEYMAN.—At New-Germantown, [illegible] Nov. 25, ROBERT M. HONEYMAN, aged [illegible]

Relatives and friends of the family are [illegible] invited to attend the funeral Friday, [illegible] o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-York [illegible]

MILLER.—At Maplewood, N. J., on W[illegible] inst., at 9 A. M., WALLACE, youngest child of [illegible] and Marion Miller, aged 23 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, [illegible] at 11 A. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. at [illegible]

MARCH.—In this City on Tuesday, the 25th [illegible] JOHN PYNE MARCH, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also [illegible] his father-in-law, Rawlins Lowndes, are [illegible] invited to attend his funeral, at Grace Church, [illegible] on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

MERRITT.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, [illegible] RITT, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are [illegible] fully invited to attend the funeral from the [illegible] Church, 4th st., near 6th av., on Saturday [illegible] Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment, 12 M. train.

MULFORD.—At Montrose, Penn., this day, [illegible] Nov. 27, Mrs. FANNIE JESSUP MULFORD, aged [illegible]

Funeral Saturday P. M., 29th inst.

STILLWELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1873, [illegible] STILLWELL, M. D., aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are [illegible] fully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 238 East 12th st., on Friday, Nov. 28, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
SARA COLERIDGE'S
MEMOIR AND LETTERS.
MEMOIR AND LETTERS OF SARA COLERIDGE.
Edited by her daughter. With two portraits on steel. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2 50.

This charming work is attractive in two ways: as a memorial of a most amiable woman of high intellectual mark, and, secondly, as rekindling recollections and adding a little to our information regarding the life of Sara Coleridge's father, the poet and philosopher, whose intellect was a wonder, whose life has an almost romantic interest, and whose character, [illegible] of human weakness and error, is interesting and [illegible] even in its frailties and its faults.

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This is a very choice contribution to the [illegible] of its class; not surpassed in literary interest [illegible] lectual power by any female correspondence [illegible] possess. It is, moreover, a valuable addition to [illegible] literature which has gathered round the [illegible] Lake poets. We are again admitted within the [illegible] circle of which Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge are the presiding deities.—*British Quarterly Review.*

This charming volume forms an acceptable [illegible] and presents an adequate image of a [illegible] beauty and no inconsiderable power.—[illegible] *don.*

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All is natural, simple, thoughtful, and [illegible] ing perfectly to the fine engraving of Mr. [illegible] beautiful portrait of her in her widowhood, [illegible] the very impersonation of feminine grace, [illegible] sweetness, intellectual lucidity, light, [illegible] and tranquil nerve.—*Spectator, London.*

II.
ROBINSON'S
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 29, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at [illegible] and on SATURDAY at 10 A. M. and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES, [illegible]

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTE-TAKER; OR, ELEMENTS OF TACHYGRAPHY. Part II. A treatise on the second style of Lindsley's Brief Writing, for the use of lawyers, editors, reporters, students, and all persons desirous of taking full notes in Courts of Record, Professional Schools and Seminaries, and Public Assemblies. By DAVID PHILIP LINDSLEY. Boston: Otis, Clapp & Son. 1873.

When people say, as they sometimes do, "What is the use of short-hand, except to reporters?" we are often inclined to ask: "What is the use of long-hand, to anybody?" If short-hand, under whatever name it be called, were once generally adopted, its value would soon become universally respected. Why it is not taught in the schools, we do not understand, unless it be that nobody thinks of it because so few appreciate it. This, however, must be granted, that before such a result can be attained there ought to be a system of short-hand generally adopted, and this is a condition not yet quite secured. Pitman's system is acknowledged to be the best basis, but it has several imitators, revisers, and improvers, each suggesting some emendation, and all together conspiring to complicate matters very provokingly. Mr. Lindsley is one of these, yet some of his suggestions are certainly improvements. But we are not so sure that his system, as a whole, would be preferred for verbatim reporting and general uses besides, over some other modifications. It is more simple than Pitman's in many respects, but hardly as concise as some others. That it may be more easily learned we fully believe, and beyond that we cannot see how its merits can be fairly compared with any other system, except through ample practical experience. But as a means of acquiring ultimately some defined, and, as far as possible, perfect system of short-hand which can be adopted for general use, and then modified chiefly by the use of contractions for the convenience of professional reporters, we regard efforts like this of Mr. Lindsley's valuable, even though they are perplexing. If they complicate the matter a little for a time they tend to consolidate it for the future, and are so many steps toward the ultimate adoption of one system possessing probably the suggestions of many workmen. Practical stenographers will do well to examine this work. Beginners too, may, if they choose, adopt its lessons as a better means than has hitherto been offered them of acquiring facility in the art of short-hand reporting. But we should like to see the profession taking up the whole subject in union, and agreeing upon some definite form of stenography, which could then become a subject of ordinary education. Such a reform as this is much needed.

LANGUAGE LESSONS: An introductory grammar and composition for intermediate and grammar grades. By WILLIAM SWINTON, A. M. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1873.

This little work forms the second of a series which has been prepared by the Professor of English in the University of California, for the purpose of clearing away some of the difficulties encountered both by teachers and pupils in the English classes of our schools. It is notorious that the majority of children educated in the public schools speak ungrammatically as soon as they are freed from the class-room. This is due partly, perhaps, to bad examples set at home, but none know better than teachers themselves the difficulty of exciting an interest in the books that are generally in use in the study of English. They are often dry and uninteresting, sometimes they are disfigured with eccentric innovations at the caprice of the writer, and almost invariably they fail of the object desired to be attained. Mr. Swinton's efforts seem well calculated to supply a great want on this subject. The present is a small book, but it is very complete. Children will master it without difficulty, and they can go through it with any degree of care and yet acquire a very sound knowledge of the grammatical construction of the language. It is framed on the analytic method in such a manner that any pupil of ordinary intelligence must become interested in the study. Many common mistakes are prominently corrected, and an important feature is the introduction of exercises that have been actually done, with their faults and perfections. It is eminently practical, made out of the class-room, in fact, and is, in all respects, more worthy the attention of school-teachers than any recent work that has come before us.

## THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

SECOND NOTICE.

—*The Popular Science Monthly* is sometimes objected to as being too abstruse to interest the average reader. This charge will not apply to the number now before us, which is one of the best that have appeared for some time, whereby we mean that it is the most generally attractive, and, therefore, likely to be the more useful. On the authority of Max Müller, there is more diffused culture and interest in science in England, especially among women, than there is anywhere on the continent of Europe, and he attributes this to the perennial supply of "science made easy" in popular lectures and trustworthy periodicals. And it is beyond dispute that if science is to be popular, it must be made interesting to the bulk of the people. There are several articles here which fulfill this condition, of which we notice, especially "Furs and their Sources," by J. R. Partridge; "Heredity and Race Improvement," a remarkable paper from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by M. Papillon; "A Description of Mars," by Camille Flammarion; "Preparations for the Transit of Venus;" "An Account of a Powder Mill Explosion in New-Jersey;" "Water Turned to Blood," from the French of M. Joly, and Prof. Raymond's views on the requirements of scientific education. There is also, besides others which we cannot mention, a most interesting article from the pen of Herbert Spencer on "Radicalism, Conservatism, and the Transition of Institutions," which will well repay perusal. The miscellaneous notes are valuable, and among the editorial items is one upon "Scientific Lectures" which we strongly recommend to lecture committees. We quite agree with the editor that it is time that the tendency to degrade the platform to purposes of mere speculation were checked.

—In *Scribner's Monthly* there are three papers that will receive favorable attention—"The Great South," by Edward King; "Annals of an English Abbey," by James Anthony Froude, and "Carlism in Spain," by J. W. [illegible]. All of these will be read with pleasure and profit, as containing much useful information in an agreeable form. The remaining contents of this number are generally below the average standard of merit. "Savage Man," by an anonymous contributor, will hardly be accepted as a valuable production by the Anthropological Society. It is erroneous in several particulars, and not improved by sensational illustrations. The subject should have been treated differently. In an article on "The Resumption of Specie Payments," where we looked for some solution of a difficult problem, we find nothing new. Mr. Atwater has not succeeded in advancing the matter, but he has succeeded in bringing to a focus much that has been written about it—and there leaving it. A sketch of Richard Anthony Proctor savors very much of a lecture-hall advertisement, but we have met with many that were better written. "Katherine Earle," by Adeline Trafton, and "Earthen Pitchers," by Rebecca Harding Davis, are continued, and so far as they can be judged at the present stage, both promise well. [illegible] verses by George MacDonald and H. McEwen Kimball. The items that appear under the various summaries at the end are numerous and often well treated, Dr. Holland, still defending himself against his "religious" detractors, being most noteworthy. Nor must we omit a meed of praise to Mr. Frank Beard for the admirable etching on the last page, which we strongly suspect is not all a work of the imagination. It is full of life, and depicts an incident which is not uncommon, as well as supplying a warning to the ladies which is by no means unneeded.

—*The Aldine* presents a large number of excellent engravings. Some of them are of high merit, among which we name "The Little Brother," "The Love Token," and "Haidee." The first of these represents a young mother with an infant on her lap, the little one rioting and kicking in an exuberance of delight while being caressed and fondled by a sister of some six summers. Both design and execution are admirable. In a picture of an ancient castle now in ruins, and left to the owl and the heron, the effect of dense and luxuriant foliage growing in a wild state of desolation is exceedingly good, better than the general design of the landscape. A moonlight scene by A. Meason is too stagy in conception, and the drawing of the single figure in the scene is by no means perfect; but again there are some good foliage effects displayed before the light of a rising moon, which, however, is of a tone too brilliantly diffuse to be an exact representation of nature. Besides other whole-page engravings, there are several pleasing minor illustrations, which add to the wealth of the present number—the last, by the way, of the sixth volume. In the literary portion, a well-written account of "The Siamese Christmas," by Mrs. A. H. Leonowens, is full of interest, and being the result of personal observation, it is of much value. There is also a pretty Christmas Idyl by Alice M. Guernsey. Some of the other articles need a higher style and a greater accuracy to make them worthy of similar commendation, or to place them on a level with the high standard of the *Aldine* as an artistic work. One on "Our Household Pets" comes specially under this observation.

—*The Southern Magazine* contains several interesting articles. It has a tone and character quite different from others we have noticed, although its birthplace is no further south than Baltimore. An anonymous pen has furnished an excellent description of "A Pilgrimage to Vienna," descriptive of a hurried, flurried journey made by somebody who appears to have been tolerably well bewildered by all he saw, between the time when he landed at Glasgow and the moment when he, with a feeling of relief, escaped from the confusion of Vienna. Mr. Edward French's paper on the cotton problem, and that by Mr. Appleton Oaksmith on the Southern State debts and the national currency, are carefully written, and contain a large number of useful facts and suggestions which will be read with considerable interest. They are of much merit. Mr. E. S. Riley, Jr., has several pages devoted to an account of the pre-Columbian discovery of America by the Northmen, in connection with the proposition that has been made to erect a monument to commemorate the deeds of Lief Erickson, for whom his Norwegian countrymen, with Ole Bull at their head, claim the honor of discovering this continent. "Incidents of the Greek Revolution," by Rev. G. W. Leyburn; "A Visit to Paraguay," by "Don;" "The Gold Lake Fever, by Rev. T. W. Brotherton, of San Francisco, and "An Undoubted Original," by Paul T. Horry, are also to be noticed favorably. In brief, the *Southern Magazine*, although differing from its Northern contemporaries in matter and style, is fully as worthy of the attention of the reading public.

—*St. Nicholas*, the new illustrated magazine for girls and boys, issued by Scribner & Co., seems very certain to fulfill the promise of its projectors, and to take the lead among children's serials. In typography, illustrations, and material it has no rival, and we are glad to find that the literary contents of the present number are not only unobjectionable but most excellent. In the first number there were some features which displeased its friends, but no such exception can be taken to the issue before us—which it would seem almost impossible to improve. The work is adapted to children of all ages, but chiefly to the young.

—*Our Young Folks* occupies ground different from that which *St. Nicholas* bids for, but, we believe, is to be merged into it. The number before us is good beyond what we have had presented before. Mr. Scott's article on photography will be found to supply much useful information such as boys want; and the paper by Mrs. Diaz, entitled "A Stranger to Pilgrim Land," will also be well appreciated. It is a capital rehabilitation of the story of the Mayflower, and an account of the relics that have come down to us from the fathers. But these are only two from about a dozen articles in this number, all of them attractive and useful, besides a quantity of that minor matter which the children generally look for first, and feel most personal interest in.

—*Demorest's Monthly Magazine* continues to maintain its value as a guide to the fashions. The patterns issued with it are generally considered to be the most acceptable among the ladies of any that are given to subscribers. The literary pretensions of this serial are secondary to those of its authority on the fashions. We are willing to admit that the conductors of the magazine best understand the needs of their patrons; and hence follows the inference that ladies who devote very much thought to dress have very little left for literature. It seems to us a fair conclusion.

## CASTAWAYS.

By the arrival of the ship Greyhound at San Francisco, the *Alta* of the 13th inst. obtains particulars of the loss of the Salvador ship William and Thomas. The first officer reports that the ship left Port Townsend Dec. 6, 1872; sprung a leak Dec. 31; two pumps going continually, and at times three. On March 5, in latitude 27° south, longitude 99° west, the ship became water-logged, and was compelled to put into Easter Island, where she anchored. On March 17 was water-logged for twelve days; on the 18th and 19th we beached the ship, saved the sails, rigging, and about 30,000 feet of lumber in a damaged condition; by the 26th the ship had gone to pieces, breaking up into small bits. The officers and men remained on the island from March 17 to Sept. 23, when they were taken off by the British brig Tawera, of Tahiti, taken to Tahiti, and thence to San Francisco by the schooner Greyhound. The officers and men of the wrecked ship return their thanks to Capt. Bowles, of the Tawera, and his officers and men for their kind treatment on the passage from Easter Island to Tahiti; also, to Capt. Burns, of the schooner Greyhound.

## THE ADVENTISTS AT TERRY ISLAND.

Advices from Terry's Island are to the effect that the Adventists' protracted meeting, which has been in progress there since Oct. 18, is still kept up by a faithful band. They say that they have no idea of giving up 1873 as the year of the end of all things, that they are "all firmly fixed on the glorious conclusion that the year 1873 will never end without bringing our Lord from Heaven. We have no reason to flag in our faith. Nothing short of the passing entirely out of the year 1873 can prove our position false. Some of the faithful are daily arriving at the island, and others are leaving it. When their numbers warrant it, social meetings are held. They say that if they should break camp and give up now it would show a criminal lack of faith in God's word, and that if the advent should occur this year and find them not watching, they would be in a bad case. The general grim aspect of the nations toward each other, and the "wars and rumors of wars" are watched with interest from Terry's Island.

## ANOTHER MAN.

The statement has recently been published quite extensively that Ex-President Andrew Johnson lately received a patent for a combination plane. The statement is incorrect, as the fortunate individual is another Andrew Johnson, of [illegible], who recently made application for a [illegible]

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Forty-third Congress will assemble, in accordance with the provision of the Constitution, at the National Capitol, in Washington, on Monday next. The following is a list of the members of both Houses:

### THE SENATE.

President—Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

| | Term Ends. | | Term Ends. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA. | | | |
| *George Goldthwaite* | 1877 | George E. Spencer | 1879 |
| ARKANSAS. | | | |
| Powell Clayton | 1877 | Stephen W. Dorsey | 1879 |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | |
| *Eugene Casserly* | 1875 | Aaron A. Sargent | 1879 |
| CONNECTICUT. | | | |
| Wm. A. Buckingham | 1875 | Orris S. Ferry | 1879 |
| DELAWARE. | | | |
| *Thomas F. Bayard* | 1875 | *Eli Saulsbury* | 1877 |
| FLORIDA. | | | |
| Abijah Gilbert | 1875 | Simon B. Conover | 1879 |
| GEORGIA. | | | |
| *Thomas M. Norwood* | 1877 | *John B. Gordon* | 1879 |
| ILLINOIS. | | | |
| John A. Logan | 1877 | Richard J. Oglesby | 1879 |
| INDIANA. | | | |
| Daniel D. Pratt | 1875 | Oliver P. Morton | 1879 |
| IOWA. | | | |
| George G. Wright | 1877 | William B. Allison | 1879 |
| KANSAS. | | | |
| Robert Crosier | 1877 | John J. Ingalls | 1879 |
| KENTUCKY. | | | |
| *John W. Stevenson* | 1877 | *Thomas C. McCreery* | 1879 |
| LOUISIANA. | | | |
| J. Rodman West | 1877 | P. B. S. Pinchback | 1879 |
| MAINE. | | | |
| Hannibal Hamlin | 1875 | Lot M. Morrill | 1877 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | | |
| Charles Sumner | 1875 | George S. Boutwell | 1877 |
| MARYLAND. | | | |
| *William T. Hamilton* | 1875 | *George R. Dennis* | 1879 |
| MICHIGAN. | | | |
| Zachariah Chandler | 1875 | Thomas W. Ferry | 1877 |
| MINNESOTA. | | | |
| Alexander Ramsey | 1875 | William Windom | 1877 |
| MISSISSIPPI. | | | |
| Adelbert Ames | 1875 | James L. Alcorn | 1877 |
| MISSOURI. | | | |
| Carl Schurz | 1875 | *Louis V. Bogy* | 1879 |
| NEBRASKA. | | | |
| Thomas W. Tipton | 1875 | Phineas W. Hitchcock | 1877 |
| NEVADA. | | | |
| William M. Stewart | 1875 | John P. Jones | 1879 |
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | | | |
| Aaron H. Cragin | 1877 | Bainbridge Wadleigh | 1879 |
| NEW-JERSEY. | | | |
| *John P. Stockton* | 1875 | F. T. Frelinghuysen | 1877 |
| NEW-YORK. | | | |
| Reuben E. Fenton | 1875 | Roscoe Conkling | 1879 |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | | |
| *Matthew W. Ransom* | 1877 | *Augustus S. Merrimon* | 1879 |
| OHIO. | | | |
| *Allen G. Thurman* | 1875 | John Sherman | 1879 |
| OREGON. | | | |
| *James K. Kelly* | 1877 | John H. Mitchell | 1879 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | | |
| John Scott | 1875 | Simon Cameron | 1879 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | | | |
| William Sprague | 1875 | Henry B. Anthony | 1877 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA. | | | |
| Thomas J. Robertson | 1877 | John J. Patterson | 1879 |
| TENNESSEE. | | | |
| Wm. G. Brownlow | 1875 | *Henry Cooper* | 1877 |
| TEXAS. | | | |
| Joseph W. Flanagan | 1875 | Morgan C. Hamilton | 1877 |
| VERMONT. | | | |
| George F. Edmunds | 1875 | Justin S. Morrill | 1879 |
| VIRGINIA. | | | |
| John F. Lewis | 1875 | *John W. Johnston* | 1877 |
| WEST VIRGINIA. | | | |
| Arthur I. Boreman | 1875 | *Henry G. Davis* | 1877 |
| WISCONSIN. | | | |
| Matt. H. Carpenter | 1875 | Timothy O. Howe | 1877 |

Gen. Adelbert Ames has been elected Governor of Mississippi. Mr. Pinchback's seat is contested as Senator from Louisiana. Five of the Republican Senators are known as "Liberals."

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Names of members whose seats are contested have a * prefixed.]

ALABAMA.

At Large—Alex. White, Chris. C. Sheats.
1. *Frederick G. Bromberg.*
2. James T. Rapier.
3. Charles Pelham.
4. Charles Hays.
5. *John H. Caldwell.*
6. *Joseph H. Sloss.*

ARKANSAS.

At Large—*Wm. J. Hynes.*
1. *Asa Hodges.
2. Oliver P. Snyder.
3. *Thomas M. Gunter.

CALIFORNIA.

1. Charles Clayton.
2. Henry F. Page.
3. *John K. Luttrell.*
4. Sherman O. Houghton.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Joseph R. Hawley.
2. Stephen W. Kellogg.
3. Henry H. Starkweather.
4. *William H. Barnum.*

DELAWARE.

James R. Lofland.

FLORIDA.

1. Josiah T. Walls.
2. William J. Purman.

GEORGIA.

1. *Morgan Rawls.*
2. Richard H. Whiteley.
3. Philip Cook.
4. *Henry R. Harris.*
5. James C. Freeman.
6. *James H. Blount.*
7. *Pierce M. B. Young.*
8. *Alexander H. Stephens.*
9. *Hiram P. Bell.*

ILLINOIS.

1. John B. Rice.
2. Jasper D. Ward.
3. Charles B. Farwell.
4. Stephen A. Hurlbut.
5. Horatio C. Burchard.
6. John B. Hawley.
7. Franklin Corwin.
8. Greenbury L. Fort.
9. Granville Barrere.
10. William H. Ray.
11. *Robert M. Knapp.*
12. *James C. Robinson.*
13. John McNulta.
14. Joseph G. Cannon.
15. *John R. Eden.*
16. James S. Martin.
17. *William R. Morrison.*
18. Isaac Clements.
19. *Samuel S. Marshall.*

INDIANA.

At Large—Godlove S. Orth. Wm. Williams.
1. *William E. Niblack.*
2. *Simeon K. Wolfe.*
3. *William S. Holman.*
4. Jeremiah M. Wilson.
5. John Coburn.
6. Morton C. Hunter.
7. Thomas J. Cason.
8. James N. Tyner.
9. *John P. C. Shanks.
10. Henry B. Saylor.
11. Jasper Packard.

IOWA.

1. George W. McCrary.
2. Aylett R. Cotton.
3. William G. Donnan.
4. Henry O. Pratt.
5. James Wilson.
6. William Loughridge.
7. John A. Kasson.
8. James W. McDill.
9. Jackson Orr.

KANSAS.

At Large—David P. Lowe. Stephen A. Cobb.
William A. Phillips.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Edward Crossland.*
2. *John Y. Brown.*
3. *Charles W. Milliken.*
4. *William B. Read.*
5. *Elisha D. Standeford.*
6. *William E. Arthur.*
7. *James B. Beck.*
8. *Milton J. Durham.*
9. *George M. Adams.*
10. *John D. Young.*

LOUISIANA.

At Large—Vacancy.
1. *J. Hale Sypher.
2. *Lionel A. Sheldon.
3. Chester B. Darrall.
4. *George L. Smith.
5. Frank Morey.

MAINE.

1. John H. Burleigh.
2. William P. Frye.
3. James G. Blaine.
4. Samuel F. Hersey.
5. Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND.

1. *Ephraim K. Wilson.*
2. *Stevenson Archer.*
3. *William J. O'Brien.*
4. *Thomas Swann.*
5. William J. Albert.
6. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. James Buffinton.
2. Benjamin W. Harris.
3. Henry L. Pierce.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. Daniel W. Gooch.
6. Benjamin F. Butler.
7. E. Rockwood Hoar.
8. John M. S. Williams.
9. George F. Hoar.
10. Alvah Crocker.
11. Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.

1. Moses W. Field.
2. Henry Waldron.
3. George Willard.
4. Julius C. Burrows.
5. William B. Williams.
6. Josiah W. Begole.
7. Omar D. Conger.
8. Nathaniel B. Bradley.
9. Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell.
2. Horace B. Strait.
3. John T. Averill.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. *Lucius Q. C. Lamar.*
2. Albert R. Howe.
3. Henry W. Barry.
4. Jason Niles.
5. George C. McKee.
6. John R. Lynch.

MISSOURI.

1. Edwin O. Stannard.
2. *Erastus Wells.*
3. *William H. Stone.*
4. *Robert A. Hatcher.*
5. *Richard P. Bland.*
6. Harrison E. Havens.
7. *Thomas T. Crittenden.*
8. *Abram Comingo.*
9. Isaac C. Parker.
10. Ira B. Hyde.
11. *John B. Clark, Jr.*
12. *John M. Glover.*
13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*

NEBRASKA.

Lorenzo Crounse.

NEVADA.

*Charles W. Kendall.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. William B. Small.
2. Austin F. Pike.
3. Hosea W. Parker.

NEW-JERSEY.

1. John W. Hazelton.
2. Samuel A. Dobbins.
3. Amos Clark, Jr.
4. *Robert Hamilton.*
5. William Walter Phelps.
6. Marcus L. Ward.
7. Isaac W. Scudder.

NEW-YORK.

At large—Lyman Tremain.
1. Henry W. Scudder.
2. *John G. Schumaker.*
3. Stewart L. Woodford.
4. Philip S. Crooke.
5. *William R. Roberts.*
6. *Samuel S. Cox.*
7. *Thomas J. Creamer.*
8. John D. Lawson.
9. David B. Mellish.
10. *Fernando Wood.*
11. *Clarkson N. Potter.*
12. Charles St. John.
13. *John O. Whitehouse.*
14. *David M. De Witt.*
15. *Eli Perry.*
16. James S. Smart.
17. Robert S. Hale.
18. William A. Wheeler.
19. Henry H. Hathorne.
20. David Wilber.
21. Clinton L. Merriam.
22. Ellis H. Roberts.
23. William E. Lansing.
24. R. Holland Duell.
25. Clinton D. McDougall.
26. William H. Lamport.
27. Thomas C. Platt.
28. H. Boardman Smith.
29. Freeman Clarke.
30. George G. Hoskins.
31. Lyman K. Bass.
32. Walter L. Sessions.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Clinton L. Cobb.
2. Charles R. Thomas.
3. *Alfred M. Waddell.*
4. William A. Smith.
5. *James M. Leach.*
6. *Thomas S. Ashe.*
7. *William M. Robbins.*
8. *Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO.

1. *Milton Sayler.*
2. *Henry B. Banning.*
3. John Q. Smith.
4. Louis B. Gunckel.
5. *Charles N. Lamison.*
6. Isaac R. Sherwood.
7. *Lawrence T. Neal.*
8. William Lawrence.
9. James W. Robinson.
10. Charles Foster.
11. Hezekiah S. Bundy.
12. *Hugh J. Jewett.*
13. *Milton I. Southard.*
14. *John Berry.*
15. William P. Sprague.
16. Lorenzo Danforth.
17. Laurin D. Woodworth.
18. James Monroe.
19. James A. Garfield.
20. Richard C. Parsons.

OREGON.

*James W. Nesmith.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

At large—Lemuel Todd. Charles Albright. G. W. Scofield.
1. *Samuel J. Randall.*
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. Leonard Myers.
4. William D. Kelley.
5. Alfred C. Harmer.
6. James S. Biery.
7. Washington Townsend.
8. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. John W. Killinger.
11. [illegible]
12. Lazarus D. Shoemaker.
13. James D. Strawbridge.
14. John B. Packer.
15. *John A. Magee.*
16. John Cessna.
17. *R. Milton Speer.*
18. Sobieski Ross.
19. Carlton B. Curtis.
20. Hiram L. Richmond.
21. Alexander W. Taylor.
22. [illegible]
23. [illegible]
24. [illegible]

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Benjamin T. Eames.
2. James M. Pendleton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At Large—Richard H. Cain.
1. Joseph H. Rainey.
2. Alonzo J. Ransier.
3. Robert B. Elliott.
4. Alexander S. Wallace.

TENNESSEE.

At Large—Horace Maynard.
1. Roderick R. Butler.
2. Jacob M. Thornburg.
3. William Crutchfield.
4. *John M. Bright.*
5. Horace H. Harrison.
6. *Wash. C. Whitthorne.*
7. *John D. C. Atkins.*
8. David A. Nunn.
9. Barbour Lewis.

TEXAS.

At Large—*Roger Q. Mills. Asa H. Willie.*
1. *William S. Herndon.*
2. *William P. McLean.*
3. *De Witt C. Giddings.*
4. *John Hancock.*

VERMONT.

1. Charles W. Willard.
2. Luke P. Poland.
3. George W. Hendee.

VIRGINIA.

1. James B. Sener.
2. James H. Platt, Jr.
3. J. Ambler Smith.
4. William H. H. Stowell.
5. *Alexander M. Davis.*
6. *Thomas Whitehead.*
7. *John T. Harris.*
8. *Eppa Hunton.*
9. *Reese T. Bowen.*

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. *Benjamin Wilson.
2. *Benjamin F. Martin.
3. *Frank Hereford.

WISCONSIN.

1. Charles G. Williams.
2. Gerry W. Hazelton.
3. J. Allen Barber.
4. *Alexander Mitchell.*
5. *Charles A. Eldridge.*
6. Philetus Sawyer.
7. Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8. Alexander S. McDill.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arizona | Richard C. McCormick. |
| Colorado | Jerome B. Chaffee. |
| Dakota | *Moses K. Armstrong.* |
| District of Columbia | Norton P. Chipman. |
| Idaho | *John Hailey.* |
| Montana | *Martin Maginnis.* |
| New-Mexico | |
| Utah | *George Q. Cannon*, (Ind.) |
| Washington | *Obadiah B. McFadden.* |
| Wyoming | *William R. Steele.* |

RECAPITULATION.

| | Senate. | House. | Joint ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 55 | 198 | 253 |
| Democrats | 19 | 93 | 112 |
| Vacancy | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Republican majority | 36 | 105 | 141 |

## AN AMIABLE SERVANT-GIRL.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that a respectable-looking Irish woman, apparently about thirty-five years of age, was engaged as a domestic, about two weeks ago, in a family residing in that city, and gave general satisfaction until Monday last. In the evening of that day, the lady of the house, who is in ill-health, was startled from slumber by a loud thumping noise in the kitchen, and a whooping, hurrahing, and singing of a barbarous character, mingled with crashing of glass and china. Making her way down stairs, she found the woman, evidently on a drunken spree, in the act of breaking the windows, sash and all, with a rolling-pin, while the floor was covered with a litter of kitchen and stove ware, which she had broken and scattered around. The servant-girl rolled up her sleeves as soon as the lady appeared on the scene, and started after her, and, finally, flourishing a huge carving-knife drove her up stairs to her room, where she secured herself by locking and bolting the door, the woman in the meantime thumping and kicking at the panels. From her window the lady called for help, and the woman, seeing people gathering about the door, darted out of the house and made her escape. She was last seen about daylight the next morning, wandering about in the vicinity of Harrison and McLean avenues, her hair hanging down loose, and clotted with dried mud, her dress completely covered with mud, and wearing only one shoe, and no shawl or bonnet. She is supposed to have escaped from one of the infirmaries.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

For to-day, Friday, Nov. 28, public auctions are advertised to be held at the Exchange as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under three several decrees, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of the following property: One house, with lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-ninth street, south side, 175 feet west of Seventh avenue; one house, with lot, 17.10 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 213.7 feet west of Fifth avenue, and four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 102.2 on East Eighty-sixth street, south-west corner of Second avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, and one lot, same size, adjoining above in rear, on East Fifty-ninth street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, Samuel A. Reed, Esq., Referee, of the following extensive list of valuable City real estate: Ten three-story brick stores, with lots, each 19.9 by 50, on First avenue, west side, taking in the block front between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; ten three-story, high stoop, brown-stone front houses, with lots, each 19.9 by 60, on Prospect place, east side, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, in rear of the stores above described; seven three-story, high stoop brown-stone front houses, with lots, each about 17.6 by 75, on Prospect place, west side, commencing on the north-west corner of Fortieth street, opposite above; and six three-story, high stoop brown-stone front houses, with lots, each 17 by 75, on East Forty-first street, south-west corner of Prospect place. This auction is the most important announced for the week.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. White, Esq., Referee, of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot, 21.7 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 68 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, south side, 308.4 feet west of Avenue A.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City or country property—Fifty desirable lots and valuable water-front on the upper end of the island. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION, AT TARRYtown, on the corner of Washington and Chestnut sts., the beautiful cottage lately occupied by Rev. E. C. Bull. Contains parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, laundry, cellar, and five bedrooms, gas, range, heater, &c.; stable and carriage-house; ground all in lawn. Will be sold on very easy terms, or will be rented furnished. Apply on the premises, or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

$50,000—HALF CASH, THE OTHER half valuable and rapidly-rising suburban real estate, will be exchanged for gents' furnishing, fancy and dry goods, on cash basis; no humbug. BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS, No. 938 3d av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE, UNDER direction of William C. Barrett, Referee, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Brick house and extension and lot, known as No. 328 Pearl st., near Dover st. Also, brick house and lot in rear of above, known as No. 268 Water st. Also, brick house and lot, known as No. 62 Frankfort st., near Vandewater st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner of Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT TARRYTOWN—ONE HOUR FROM THIS City, and near depot, to let, furnished complete, two houses and one cottage at nominal rents until May next. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A HIGH-STOOP, UNFURnished house in a desirable location above 34th st., and between Madison and 8th avs. Address F., Post Office Box No. 4,937. Prefer dealing with principals.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS ST.,
Nov. 19, 1873.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

## PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—OUR PATENT INKING-ROLLERS are superior to any in use. Try them. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane, New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

# John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall street, New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON

# VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH,

# ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

# Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY. COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

## RAILROAD BONDS.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

BUY AND SELL

Chesapeake and Ohio 6 per cent. Gold 1st Bonds.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 per cent. Gold 1st Bonds.
St. Joseph and Denver City 8 per cent. Gold 1st Bonds.
New-York and Oswego, New-Jersey and Montclair Midland Bonds.
Canada Southern 1st Bonds.
South-side Railroad of Long Island 1st Bonds.
And miscellaneous bonds generally.

We can offer to investors a large line of choice securities very low.

# TENNESSEE STATE BONDS

We are prepared to attend to the funding of past due Bonds and Coupons of the State of Tennessee; also, to having the Old and New Bonds registered by the proper authorities at the Capitol in Nashville. The law requires this registration of all Bonds, before the Coupons maturing on and after July 1, 1874, will be paid. We are also prepared to exchange the new funded Bonds for past due Bonds and Coupons upon reasonable terms.

We have on hand and for sale some very choice investment securities.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad st.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 7s,

DUE 1903 AND 1885.

GEO. K. SISTARE,

No. 24 Nassau st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

DAVIDSON & JONES,

BANKERS,

NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MUTUAL GAS STOCK

Bought and Sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | 533 | 1,080 | 1,545 | 2,145 |
| 71 | 544 | 1,185 | 1,598 | 2,189 |
| 72 | 547 | 1,189 | 1,646 | 2,243 |
| 89 | 614 | 1,244 | 1,648 | 2,385 |
| 220 | 647 | 1,261 | 1,677 | 2,406 |
| 223 | 671 | 1,265 | 1,897 | 2,458 |
| 291 | 912 | 1,419 | 1,932 | 2,467 |
| 439 | 964 | 1,479 | 1,953 | 2,490 |
| 523 | 1,051 | 1,535 | 2,055 | |

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.
J. NORRIS ROBINSON, Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest:
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1873.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new Guaranteed Stock, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NOS. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTford Railroad Company offer for sale at par and accumulated interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. These bonds have thirty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. [illegible]

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Grand [illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, Chartered by the United States, No. 185 Bleecker st., New York.

ASSETS.....OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for Circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF DECEMBER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., COR-ner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing the 1st of each month.

Assets, $3,154,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1873, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York. In consequence of counterfeit bonds being in circulation, the coupons will only be paid when presented attached to the bonds. Holders will facilitate payment by presenting with their bonds a list of the numbers, amount, and name of owner to whose order payment will be made.

By order of the Executive Committee,

CHAS. G. MILLER, President.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 605 GRAND ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 FROM THE BONDS of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand st.

RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

COUPONS, DUE AND PAYABLE BY THIS COMpany on the 1st day of December next and thereafter, will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) will be paid in gold, on and after that date, at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company will be paid in gold on and after that date at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LARGE NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE waitresses fully competent to fill a man's place; also, several excellent cooks and laundresses, will be found at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av. Also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

A LADY WISHING A COMPANION OR governess will find one who desires such a position, having the best of reference, by addressing L. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly; can furnish the very best City reference from last place; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for E. C.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent, respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her duties in every branch; is an excellent waitress; first-class recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing and ironing, or do general house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS—AND WILL assist with anything reasonable; has good City references. Inquire at No. 68 West 37th st., Friday.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN EITHER HOTEL OR PRIvate family boarding-house. Call at or address No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-rate cook and assist in washing; is a Protestant, and willing to go in the country; can get up a good family dinner, and will keep her kitchen in good order; is well recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and good baker; best City reference from present employer. Can be seen at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended woman; good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; an excellent washer and ironer; work for moderate wages; City or country. Apply at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands boning and larding; is a good baker; understands all kinds of desserts; best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 315 East 39th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS GOOD, thorough cook; a good baker; will assist in washing or do cooking, washing, and ironing in a small private family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, WITH VERY best of City reference for seven years; is honest, sober, and obliging; as cook or general house-work woman; is capable of any side dishes, game, pastry, &c.; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; first-class washer and ironer; will make herself useful; best City reference. Call at No. 197 West 51st st., one flight up, back room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young German woman; is a very good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., &c. IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway, ESTABLISHED, 1852.

COOK, &c.—A CAPABLE, TIDY, NORWEGIAN young woman in a private family as cook and laundress; in City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store, Scandinavian Institute.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and baker; will assist in washing; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Apply at No. 214 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; excellent washer and ironer; six years' good City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, with or without the coarse washing; has excellent City references. Inquire at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK WITH good references. Address E. D., No. 24 5th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; an economical, reliable servant; highly recommended; either City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook; thoroughly understands American and English cooking in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 314 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts., ladies' shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women, Protestant, one as cook; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; the other as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; has five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 202 West 25th st., below 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER—COMPETENT TO DO ALL kinds of sewing and use several machines, would like to make an engagement in a family for the Winter; best of references given; no objections to the country. Call or address Dress-maker, Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN widow lady, without incumbrance; [illegible] No. 15 Bond st.

## SITUATIONS WA

FEMALES.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSE-keeper in a respectable widower's [illegible] references given. Address Mrs. ALICE [illegible] Baltimore Post Office.

HOUSE-WORK OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, nice, neat girl; perfectly willing and obliging; wages $10 a month; quite strong and tidy; good natured; her sister can take the place as cook, washer and ironer; both to do the work in a small family; references. Call at No. 691 6th-av., between [illegible] 37th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL [illegible] is a good, plain cook, nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT [illegible] girl; is an excellent cook, washer and [illegible] willing and obliging; best recommendations. [illegible] No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN [illegible] to do general house-work; is willing and [illegible] Inquire at No. 127 Norfolk st., at M. Hills.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS [illegible] superior laundress; understands all kinds of [illegible] and children's fineries and gentlemen's linen; [illegible] exceptionable City references; City or country. [illegible] at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] woman as first-class laundress and to assist [illegible] chamber-work; no objection to the country; [illegible] references. Call at No. 262 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE [illegible] married woman to wet-nurse a baby at [illegible] home; has just lost her own baby, six [illegible] the best of physician's reference [illegible] parties need apply. Call on Mrs. [illegible] East 57th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS [illegible] thoroughly understands her duties; [illegible] man; understands all kinds of salads and [illegible] not object to do a little chamber-work. [illegible] No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID [illegible] nice young girl; very willing to work; [illegible] about wages; City or country; good [illegible] from her last place. Call at No. 621 6th av. [illegible] 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, [illegible] woman as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid [illegible] waiting; is willing and obliging; best City [illegible] from her last employer. Call at No. 203 West [illegible] near 7th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE [illegible] the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian [illegible] tion, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers [illegible] with all kinds of male labor free of charge [illegible] warded to the country on receipt of fare. [illegible] dress by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. [illegible] Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A FREE OFFICE TO GET SERVANTS, [illegible] or female; German, Welsh, Swede, [illegible] Protestant or Catholic; no charge until [illegible] large Protestant Institute, No. 128 6th av. [illegible] st., over the drug store. Also good situations [illegible]

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH [illegible] (Protestant,) with all the knowledge of [illegible] in both countries; unexceptionable [illegible] to any part with the right kind of a family. [illegible] 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A [illegible] able (married) man, who understands the [illegible] management of horses; is an excellent City [illegible] no objection to the country; can furnish [illegible] City reference from last employer. Can be [illegible] suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., [illegible] Broadway.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER [illegible] Cook, Washer, and Ironer.—By a Protestant [illegible] wife; no children; man can do farm-work, [illegible] take care of horses and cattle, do gardening, [illegible] a good cook and laundress; can do up shirts [illegible] recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. [illegible] 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] (single) who is a good groom; [illegible] stands the care and management of horses; [illegible] City driver; can furnish the best of reference [illegible] place; will go at moderate wages. Can [illegible] Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST COMPETENT [illegible] long experience in the proper care and [illegible] horses; thoroughly understands his duties; [illegible] competent groom and good steady driver; [illegible] tionable City recommendations. Address [illegible] Brewster's, East 25th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE [illegible] stant man; sober and industrious; [illegible] obliging; good City driver; careful of horses; [illegible] well recommended. Address T. S., No. 110 [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN [illegible] for gentleman as coachman and plain [illegible] milk; excellent references. Inquire on [illegible] 9 to 1 o'clock at the grocery, No. 316 East [illegible]

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, FOOTMEN, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, VALETS, FARMERS, French, German, Swede, English, &c.

ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., Corner Broadway, (Established 1852.)

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible] colored man; thoroughly understands the [illegible] can be well recommended as to honesty and [illegible] Call or address for three days Thompson, No. [illegible] 20th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] coachman; twelve years' best City [illegible] of address T. P., present employer, No. [illegible] for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS [illegible] class coachman; thoroughly understands [illegible] and management of horses; has the best of [illegible] ence from last employer. Call on or address [illegible] 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN [illegible] man or groom, thoroughly understands his [illegible] and can furnish unexceptionable reference [illegible] James, No. 179 Madison av.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN [illegible] wife; he, as farmer, understands all [illegible] wife as cook and dairy-maid; good [illegible] last employer. Inquire for W. H., No. [illegible]

HANDY MAN—HOUSE-WORK. [illegible] Norwegian and his wife; (no children) [illegible] some English; man can do wheelright, carpenter, [illegible] smith, paint, and farm work, can do gardening, [illegible] can take care of horses and cattle, drive, &c. [illegible] plain cook, washer and ironer, makes butter, [illegible] low. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th [illegible] ner 6th av.

OYSTERMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS [illegible] young American man, who thoroughly understands [illegible] all parts of the business, opening, cooking, [illegible] to be generally useful; good references. [illegible] Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner [illegible]

SERVANT, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] who speaks fair English; can take care [illegible] drive, tend furnaces, clean rooms, errands, [illegible] tend door, &c.; best recommendations; [illegible] Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner [illegible]

USEFUL MAN.—BY A LATELY-LANDED [illegible] lish Protestant man, aged twenty-five [illegible] can raise, break, and train young horses, [illegible] farm-work, plain gardening, milk, care [illegible] wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. [illegible] 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER, &c.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES [illegible] procure a situation for his man-servant [illegible] excellent waiter and valet; honest, sober and [illegible] ous; a Frenchman; speaks English. Call [illegible] No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up [illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEM

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, PARLANT [illegible] désire des journées dans des familles [illegible] l'ouvrage chez elle; connaissant parfaitement [illegible] ture et la coupe. S'adresser J. A. 124 East 1 [illegible]

MUSICAL.

Chickering

PIANO-FORTE

Warerooms No. 11 East 14th [illegible] BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS New and Second-hand, of first-class [illegible] will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, [illegible] ments, or for rent, in City or Country, [illegible] Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, [illegible] ACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 [illegible] than ever before offered in [illegible] Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' [illegible] brated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral [illegible] gans. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. [illegible] Inducements to the Trade. A [illegible] to Ministers, Churches, Sunday [illegible]

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND [illegible] five other fine upright, square, and [illegible] organs very low for cash, on installments, [illegible] also, organs and pianos, with keys and [illegible] tachment, appropriate for exhibitions [illegible] amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 [illegible]

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS [illegible] SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell [illegible] lowed on purchases. Call at H. M. [illegible] Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓-OCTAVE [illegible] rose-wood, overstrung, iron-frame [illegible] Piano-forte, stool, &c.; latest improvements [illegible] anteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. [illegible]

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND [illegible] organs for sale very cheap. [illegible] BORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, [illegible] 18th st.

BUSINESS CHANC

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED [illegible] (stationery and fancy goods.) [illegible] commence business, safe and sure, will [illegible] portunity seldom met—present party [illegible] from active business. Address Box No. [illegible]

CHANCE FOR TYPE FOUNDERS [illegible] An old-established Type Foundry, [illegible] respect, for sale on reasonable terms. [illegible] Water st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN [illegible]

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year. On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43. On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM BOSTON.

[illegible] Wednesday, Nov. 26 | Samaria, Saturday, Nov. 29
[illegible] Wednesday, Dec. 3 | Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6
[illegible] Wednesday, Dec. 10 | Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
[illegible] Wednesday, Dec. 17 | Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
[illegible] Wednesday, Dec. 24 | Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### NATIONAL LINE.

This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to £2,000) in gold on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea. The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands. Sailing from Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] Nov. 29, 1 P. M. | Greece, Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A. M.
[illegible] Dec. 6, 7 A. M. | Spain, Sat., Dec. 20.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

[illegible] Thursday, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, [illegible] currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

[illegible] SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.
[illegible] SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.
[illegible] SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A. M.
[illegible] SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

### INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF [illegible], Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF [illegible], Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets at low rates. Steerage, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Derry, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway. For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

[illegible] & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

[illegible], No. 102 State st., Boston.

[illegible] BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

[illegible], Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

[illegible] LAURENT, Saturday, Nov. 29
[illegible] DANIEL, Saturday, Dec. 13
[illegible] LEMARIE, Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $125 | Second cabin, $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT FOR BREST AND HAVRE will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

# GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel. Steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, North River, as follows:

[illegible] WESTERN, [illegible], Saturday, Nov. 29
[illegible], EVATT, Wednesday, Dec. 10
[illegible] WESTERN, STAMPER, Wednesday, Dec. 24
[illegible], to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

### FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

[illegible], Capt. FORSYTH, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
[illegible]HATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr., Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
[illegible], Capt. GUARD, Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
[illegible], Capt. MOORE, Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
[illegible], Capt. BEDDOE, Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
[illegible], Capt. FREEMAN, Jan. 7.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

### ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of [illegible] st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

[illegible] Sat., Nov. 29 | Macedonia, Wed., Dec. 10
[illegible] Wed., Dec. 3 | Elysia, Sat., Dec. 13
[illegible] Sat., Dec. 6 | Castalia, Wed., Dec. 17

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.

[illegible] steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.

[illegible] steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. [illegible] first-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

[illegible] Nov. 29.
[illegible] Dec. 19.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

[illegible] Dec. 9.
[illegible] Dec. 26.

Superior passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamers for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. [illegible], will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

Rates of passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freight rates greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, steamer COLON leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 2.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 9.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Dec. 16.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodation) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

[illegible], Agent in Havana.

[illegible], 1873.

### REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upwards [illegible] No. [illegible] South st.

[illegible]

## SHIPPING.

### CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE, Wednesday.......Nov. 26
DELTA (chartered,)........Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.......$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.......$55 currency.
Steerage.......$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.......$36

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

### GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 27.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Nov. 29.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. L. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

### FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).......Nov. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).......Dec. 4
CUBA, (Havana direct).......Dec. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).......Dec. 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).......Dec. 13

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MERIDA.......Dec. 4

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects with Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:20 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

### SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.

[illegible] A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

[illegible] P. M., Babylon Accommodation.

[illegible] P. M., Patchogue Express.

[illegible]

## RAILROADS.

### NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

## STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wed., 19th | 2:30 P. M. | Thurs., 20th | 7:30 A. M. |
| Thurs., 20th | 2:30 P. M. | Fri., 21st | 8:00 A. M. |
| Sat., 22d | 9:30 A. M. | Mon., 24th | 8:00 A. M. |
| Tues., 25th | 11:00 A. M. | Wed., 26th | 9:00 A. M. |
| Thurs., 27th | 1:00 P. M. | Fri., 28th | 12:00 M. |
| Sat., 29th | 2:30 P. M. | | |

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. JUNE 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DOUGLAS L. WHITE, SAMUEL W. BARNARD, and ALANSON S. PAGE, composing the firm of WHITE & CO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Douglas L. White, Samuel W. Barnard, and Alanson S. Page, composing the firm of White & Co., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to him or them, or to his or their use, and the transfer of any property by him or them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

EDWARD F. BROWN, Attorney for petitioning creditors, No. 7 Nassau st.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT of Columbia, holding a District Court of the United States for said district.—In the matter of the indebtedness of JAY COOKE & CO. to the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.—Upon reading and filing the petition of Edwin L. Stanton, Receiver of the First National Bank of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and the proofs and exhibits therewith submitted, it is, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1873, ordered, that the said Edwin L. Stanton, Receiver as aforesaid, be and he is hereby authorized to compound the said indebtedness of Jay Cooke & Co., and of Jay Cooke, William G. Moorhead, George C. Thomas, Jay Cooke, Jr., Harris C. Fahnestock, Pitt Cooke, James A. Garland, and Henry D. Cooke, as set forth and described in the said petition, by signing and becoming a party to the proposed agreement, bearing date Oct. 1, 1873, of which a copy is filed with said petition, and marked and designated as exhibit B, unless cause to the contrary shall be shown, on or by TUESDAY, 2d day of December, 1873, and provided that a copy of this order be published in at least two daily papers in Washington, D. C., New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for three times in each.

D. C. HUMPHREYS, Justice.

A true copy.

R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
R. J. MEIGS, Jr., Ass't Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. STONE, STEPHEN B. COLGATE, and CHARLES W. BLEECKER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Benjamin F. Stone and Stephen B. Colgate, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of December, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1873.

n21-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Julius Jonson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of December, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketcham, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 12 John street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further, that second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt, under the provisions of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of said act, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1873.

n21-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the STUYVESANT BANK, bankrupt.—To the creditors of said bankrupt, and to all other persons interested: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of this court, made herein the 22d day of November, 1873, that a reference will be had before Mr. James F. Dwight, the Register in charge of this matter, at his office, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take proof as to the matters set forth in the petition of the assignee, filed herein November 22, 1873, praying for an order authorizing him to compromise his claims against George Wood and William A. Lilliendahl, on a promissory note of said Wood and Lilliendahl for nine hundred dollars, and an overdraft of said Wood for three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, by accepting forty per centum of the amounts of said claims in full payment thereof. And all persons concerned may appear at said reference, and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the court upon said petition, authorizing such act on the part of the assignee.—Nov. 26, 1873.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMBROSE H. PURDY, bankrupt.—No. 3,918.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said court by AMBROSE H. PURDY, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 19th day of December, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1873.

n28-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STRONG WADSWORTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1873.

no14-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELVINA GUERIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 10th day of December, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Nov. 25, 1873.

ABRAHAM WALLACK, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, SS.—At Newark, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, which has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
n28-law3wF* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

NO. 3,936.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Julius Jonson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York [illegible]

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

HORSES TAKEN TO BOARD FOR THE WINTER—First-class accommodation, at Locust Valley, Long Island; horses called for and delivered. For particulars apply to BELL BROTHERS, 23d st. and 11th av.

FOR SALE—25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT—TEN NEW coaches, at No. 54 Marion st.

C. DOSCHER, Executor of J. Heiden.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 302 West 23d st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING AN ELEgant house in West 49th st., near 5th Av. and Windsor Hotel, having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them first floor, private parlor, and private table, for a fair price. Address, with name and about price willing to pay for an elegant home, Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR Madison square, can give a choice of handsomely-furnished rooms, with private table or without board. Apply to M. BERGMAN, confectioner, Stevens House, Broadway and 27th st.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without board; private table if desired; house entirely first class; location unexceptionable; references exchanged.

FIFTH AVENUE APARTMENTS.

One bedroom on second floor, back; also, parlor and bedroom on third floor, front; first-class table; man cook. Apply at No. 299 5th av., corner 31st st., on owner and occupant.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 253 WEST.—TO let, with board, a square room, with closets, on the third floor; also one on the fourth; moderate terms; reference required.

SEVENTEENTH ST., OPPOSITE STUYVESANT Park, four doors east of 2d av.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent with first-class board; moderate terms; references exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT WITH board, three rooms on second floor, separately or together; also room on third floor; references. No. 32 West 19th st.

SECOND DOOR FROM BROADWAY, No. 36 West 31st st.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without meals. References exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.

Large parlor and bedroom, connecting; first floor; private table if desired; also, large room, with grate fire, for two gentlemen; first-class table.

NO. 13 BANK ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one large front room and hall one connecting, (southern exposure,) convenient to cars. References required.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.

Two large rooms with ample closets on second floor; one large room on third floor; all sunny exposure; private table if desired; references.

FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts., two suites of apartments, (rooms all light,) with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 174 EAST 60TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen and gentlemen and wives. Visitors in the City will find a quiet home; prices moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—FINE ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with board; a very desirable suite on parlor floor, with all conveniences, private bath, &c.; private table if desired.

NO. 14 EAST 31ST ST.—MME. ROBINSON from Newport, R. I., whose house in that city is unsurpassed, offers to a few genteel boarders all the comforts of a gentleman's home, at above number.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on parlor and second floors, en suite or singly, with or without board; references; terms moderate.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT furnished rooms, with private table; first class in every appointment. References exchanged.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.,

Corner of 28th st.; rooms to rent, with board, on second floor.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NINETEENTH ST., WEST.—ROOMS ON SECond floor, with board, for gentleman and wife or small family; reference. No. 58 West 19th st.

ONE FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE only; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also rooms for single gentlemen, without board. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SPACIOUS SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table. Also, fourth floor room.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR alcove and two hall rooms, third floor, together or separate, with board, to adults; references.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—FURNISHED ROOM for one or two; fine room for studio or light business. Inquire of Mrs. LAWRENCE, on third floor.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT AT NO. 21 West 19th st.; superior in every respect.

## INSTRUCTION.

### MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

### ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving; for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

### ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

### MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.

Application to enter either class can be made No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

### CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

### YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

### COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.

729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24.

Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

### FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

### JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 30 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.

IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE [illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. AIDA TO-NIGHT.

Last four (4) opera nights of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, (Prior to departure for Philadelphia.)

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, AT 8, Second representation of Verdi's master-work,

AIDA! AIDA!

(The Ethiopian Slave.)

The opera will be presented with entirely new scenery by Prof. Magnani, of the Royal Theatre, Parma. Entirely new costumes by M. Ascoli, of the Venice Theatre, Venice.

New properties by Messrs. Del Prato and Boechi, of the Royal Theatre, Parma.

Jewelry manufactured by M. Granger, Paris.

Models of machinery by Mr. Mastellari, from La Scala, Milan, and made in accordance by Mr. Dornbach, of the Academy of Music, New-York.

Aida, an Ethiopian slave.......Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI
Amneris.......Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Radames, Captain of the Guard,
Signor ITALIO CAMPANINI
Amonasro, King of Ethiopia and father of Aida,
M. VICTOR MAUREL
Ramfis, Chief Priest.......Signor NANNETTI
The King, father of Amneris.......Signor SCOLARA
A Messenger.......Signor BOY

The entire work produced under the immediate supervision of

Signor EMANUEL MUZIO.

Stage Manager.......M. VAN HAMME

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Nov. 29, GRAND GALA NILSSON MATINEE.

Seats at Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S, SUNDAY, Nov. 30, THIRD AND LAST SUNDAY CONCERT.

MONDAY, Dec. 1, at 8 P. M., LAST NILSSON NIGHT—LES HUGUENOTS.

WALLACK'S. SUNDAY, NOV. 30.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce the LAST SUNDAY CONCERT (prior to departure) of the

STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock.

The following will appear, viz.:

Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI,
Signor CAMPANINI, (first appearance here,)
M. MAUREL, Signor DEL PUENTE.

The eminent Pianist, Mlle. L. LUCKHARDT, with FULL BAND of the NINTH REGIMENT, Mr. D. L. DOWNING, Leader.

Musical Director and Conductor.......Mr. S. BEHRENS

Admission, $1; Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Family circle, 50 cents. Seats now at Academy, also 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY. NILSSON MATINEE.

POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE (BUT ONE) STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 29, at 1:30 P. M. MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON will appear in

The Third Act of FAUST.
CARY, CAPOUL, NANNETTI,
The Second Act MIGNON.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON,
TORRIANI, CARY, CAPOUL.
The Fourth Act LA TRAVIATA.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON,
M. V. CAPOUL, DEL PUENTE, &c.

The performances will commence with Second Act BARBER OF SEVILLE, in which Miss IDA ROSBURGH will make her début in opera in America, and will sing Benedict's Variations of the CARNIVAL DE VENICE.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director and Conductor.......Signor E. MUZIO

GENERAL ADMISSION, $2.

Reserved Seats (all parts of the house) $1 extra.

Seats at Academy, also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens, 7:15. Curtain, 8 o'clock. Popular Prices.

NEW LAURELS FOR THE GREAT TRAGEDIAN. AUDIENCE DISSOLVED IN TEARS.

Great Poet, Great Drama, and Greatest Actor, EDWIN ADAMS.

See what the press says of his ENOCH ARDEN.

The acting of Mr. Adams throughout—an almost marvelous power of depicting heart-broken grief. A complete, well-finished picture, elaborate in detail, never monotonous.—*Times.*

His acting is most powerful, and, withal, natural and true to humanity. Ranks with the wonderful picture Jefferson has made of Rip Van Winkle.—*Herald.*

Mr. ADAMS' touching and unapproachable rendition of TENNYSON'S ENOCH ARDEN

Three nights more and SATURDAY MATINEE.

MARBLE HEART IN PREPARATION.

EDWIN ADAMS as PHIDIAS.

### LYCEUM THEATRE—14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

THREE GRAND GALA NIGHTS. Commencing Nov. 27. A SPLENDID BILL. THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, NOTRE DAME.

Mr. T. C. KING.......as.......Quasimodo

His original character.

To conclude with the sparkling comedietta, entitled the DEBUTANTE.

Mr. Charles Wheatleigh.......as.......Achille Talma Dufard

All the Company in the cast.

Popular prices, box-office now open

SATURDAY—MATINEE at 1:30.

### GILMORE.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,

14th st., near 6th av.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents.

At No. 39 Union square and at the armory.

### MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
FOURTH NIGHT, MONDAY, Dec. 1,

# MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS.

DRAMATIC READINGS.

Tickets at the Library and No. 114 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERTS OF THE HAMPTON SINGERS.

FRIDAY EVENING, 28TH INST., IN HARLEM.

Grand benefit matinée, On SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, at the UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.

MONDAY, Dec. 1, only grand concert at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

Tickets $1, at Carlton & Putnam's book stores.

## LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE, in the Great Hall at 8 P. M., SATURDAY, Nov. 29.—The lecture will be delivered by ALEXANDER WINCHELL, LL. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, on "The Drama of Life," being the second of a series of four lectures on "Geology." Tickets can be procured gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book stores of Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN L. ROGERS, plaintiff, against ROBERT CENTER, individually; Robert Center, as Executor and Trustee of and under the last will and testament of Henry Center, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Margaret M. Center; Edward C. Center; Henry L. Center; Virginia W. Justh; Robert Center, Henry J. Schenck and Charles Crary, as Trustees of Virginia W. Justh; Emil Justh; Edward C. Justh; Nina Justh; Edith Justh; Elizabeth Mary Center; Martha Center; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edward C. Center, late of West Farms, deceased; and Robert Center, as Administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said Edward C. Center, deceased, defendants. To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 1, 1873.

EDGAR LOGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 58 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1873.

n21-law6wF EDGAR LOGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, against JAMES IRWIN and AMANDA M. IRWIN, his wife; Henry Day, Sylvester Tuttle, Ezra B. Tuttle, and Augustus P. Day, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 68 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 26th September, 1873.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The amended complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in his office in the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, on the 27th day of September, 1873. HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

o24-law6wF

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—COMBINED POWER COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. LEWIS, ARTHUR B. LEE and JOHN LEYS, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 44 Court street, City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy dollars, with interest from the 9th day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 29, 1873.

DALY & BROWER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 24th day of September, 1873.

o24-law6wF* DALY & BROWER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly [illegible] by the most eminent physicians [illegible] to be the most effectual [illegible]. To prevent fraud, the Government [illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

### NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

West 28th st., next to Broadway.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.......Proprietor and Manager

Mr. Daly begs to announce the completion of the new and magnificent theatre erected for him, at the above central locality, and that the fifth regular comedy season of the Fifth Avenue Company

WILL BEGIN WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 3, 1873.

The inaugural entertainment will comprise an ORIGINAL POETICAL ADDRESS, written expressly for the occasion by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES; and an ENTIRELY ORIGINAL COMEDY in five acts, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY for this COMPANY by Mr. JAMES ALBERRY.

FORTUNE!

The BOX SHEET for the FIRST NIGHT will be opened at the Broadway Theatre Saturday morning, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock; and the sale of seats for all the other nights of the FIRST WEEK will be commenced on Monday morning, Dec. 1, at the box office of the new theatre.

PRICES.

Admission, $1. Orchestra and Balcony Chairs, $1 50. Dress Circle Chairs, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats in the Family Circle, 75 cents. Family Circle sofas, 40 cents. Proscenium boxes, holding five or seven persons, $15 and $12. Parquet private boxes, $10.

### UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.......Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 10:40.

WICKED SECOND WEEK WORLD
WICKED of the WORLD
WICKED IMMENSELY POPULAR PLAY, WORLD
WICKED THE WICKED WORLD, WORLD
WICKED with its wealth of gorgeous scenery and its GREAT CAST, including the names of WORLD
WICKED Misses Clara Morris, Kate Claxton, Maude Granger, Meta Bartlett, Kate Holland, and Emily Lewis, and of Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, and Stuart Robson, preceded by the delightful comedietta, CONJUGAL TACTICS. WORLD
WICKED SATURDAY at 1:30—Second matinée WORLD
WICKED of THE WICKED WORLD. WORLD

*In view of the extraordinary demand for seats for the performances of THE WICKED WORLD, the management have determined to postpone the production of Mr. Dion Boucicault's new play ASTRAY until SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, and to continue the representations of THE WICKED WORLD up to that date. Holders of tickets for Monday night may exchange them for Saturday night tickets at the box-office.

BARNUM. THE GREAT SHOW AT THE RINK.
BARNUM OPEN AT THE RINK.
BARNUM DAILY, FROM 12 M. TO 10 P. M. AT THE RINK.
BARNUM MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. AT THE RINK.
BARNUM DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH DOUBLE-RING CIRCUS AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK. AT THE RINK.
BARNUM TWO HUNDRED STAR ARTISTS. AT THE RINK.
BARNUM PREMIER EQUESTRIENNE. AT THE RINK.
BARNUM DARING BAREBACK RIDERS AT THE RINK.
BARNUM ACROBATS, GYMNASTS, TUMBLERS. AT THE RINK.
BARNUM ADMISSION TO ALL, 50c. AT THE RINK.
BARNUM CHILDREN UNDER 9, 25c. AT THE RINK.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee.......J. B. BOOTH

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, Who will appear as SHYLOCK in the MERCHANT OF VENICE.

SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 29, at 1:30.

Mr. Edwin Booth.......as.......The Stranger and Petruchio

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1873.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

TICKET OF LEAVE.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, GENEVA CROSS. EXCELLENT CAST, NEW SCENERY, CHARMING MUSIC, &c., &c.

### BLIND TOM CONCERTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

TO-NIGHT, NOV. 28, 8 P. M.

MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 1:30 P. M.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Children under nine years half price.

TWICE EVERY DAY, AT 3 AND 8.

BROOKLYN HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Return visit and emphatic success of BULLOCK'S ROYAL MARIONETTES, (title registered,) which gave 400 representations in Great St. James' Hall, London, and 100 in Robinson Hall, New-York.

### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 28, AT 2:30 P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED. Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE, at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, is open (without cards) to ladies and gentlemen of respectability.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873.

ALBON P. MAN,
JOHN ERVING, } Executors.
au1-law6m WILLIAM J. HOPPIN,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW CARRIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Develin, Miller & Trull, No. 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1873.

THOMAS H. O'CONNOR,
Executor, &c., of Andrew Carrigan, deceased.

je13-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruorton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873.

DEBORAH PRIESTLEY,
n14-law6mF* Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry A. Moore, County Judge of Kings County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. LACKEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 261 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of November, 1873.

ABRAHAM HILL,
n14-law6wF* Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS BONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of June, 1873. HENRY BERGH, Executor.

au1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.

o17-law6mF* ELISE RACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.

o24-law6mF* CATHARINE E. RENNERT, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.

CHARLES E. BUTLER,
CHARLES H. WARD, } Executors.
e6-law6mF

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST., ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.

Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square, pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. [illegible]

[illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

### GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SPECIE PRICES. { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 40 cents. }

MATINEE every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

EVERY NIGHT.

Mr. G. L. FOX'S new and original grand trick and spectacular comic pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!

UNPARALLELED HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!

Beautiful scenery! Superb costumes! Delicious music! Ingenious properties! Splendid appointments! Grand ballets! Brilliant marches! Wonderful groupings! Startling tricks!

EVERYTHING BRIGHT, NEW, AND NOVEL!

The Prince Docilian.......Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The Original Humpty Dumpty.......Mr. G. L. FOX
Old One, Two, Buckle My Shoe.......Mr. C. K. [illegible]

RIGL SISTERS!
JACKLEY TROUPE!
MARTEN FAMILY!
HERR LIND!
and a force of over 300 auxiliaries!

Adventures of Humpty Dumpty on His Travels, witnessed by a multitude of people and convulsing them with laughter.

*.* Seats may always be secured in advance.

### WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Door open at 7:30 P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH WEEK OF THE COMEDIES SERIES.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, ALSO, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Foote's famous comedy, entitled THE LIAR! with Mr. Tom Taylor's comedietta, called TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John [illegible], Harry Beckett, W. J. Ferguson, J. W. Carroll, [illegible] ferys-Lewis, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. John Sefton, [illegible] Miss Dora Goldthwaite.

The fourth of the present series will be Robertson's delightful comedy of HOME.

The manager begs to announce that he has [illegible] from Mr. DION BOUCICAULT a new work of the highest class, being A LEGITIMATE MODERN COMEDY, IN FIVE ACTS, written for this theatre. It will be produced as soon as the necessary scenery can be satisfactorily [illegible].

SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 30, THIRD AND LAST SACRED CONCERT BY THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

### BROADWAY THEATRE.

NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY.

Begins at 8. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle, 40 cents.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 28, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF CARLOTTA LECLERCQ and last night but one of Wilkie Collins' own dramatization of THE NEW MAGDALEN.

Miss Carlotta Leclercq.......as.......Mercy Merrick

FAREWELL MATINEE (To-morrow), SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

MONDAY, Dec. 1, appearance of the LINGARDS—Mr. Horace, Alice Dunning, and Dickey—with their [illegible] and musical combination, in A LIFE'S DREAM. Mr. LINGARD in NEW SKETCHES.

*.* Seats can be secured in advance.

# BLACK CROOK

AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,

EVERY EVENING AT 7:45;

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT [illegible]

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, THE VOKES.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.

CONTINUED GIGANTIC SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8. The eminent comedian Mr. JOHN E. OWENS. Last night but one in the comedy of VICTIMS, and the Owens specialty, SOLON SHINGLE. | AFTERNOON AT 2. Last appearance of LOUISE HAWTHORNE. The drama of LUCRETIA BORGIA. Concluding with the laughable comedy of POOR PILLICODDY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS in MAJOR DE BOOTS and FORTY WINKS.

### DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. [illegible] hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, [illegible], Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

### ASSOCIATION HALL.

POPULAR READINGS by Prof. LOCKE RICHARDSON, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

PROGRAMME.

Lady of the Lake, Canto V; The Leap Year Wooing; Lady Clara Vere de Vere; Hamlet, act III, scene [illegible]; The Widow's Choice; The Ride from Ghent to Aix; Irishman in the Woods, (by request.)

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Membership ticket Young Men's Christian Association admits member and lady.

### THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS

AT STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY, DEC. 20, SECOND CONCERT.

Season tickets, including reserved seats, To the remaining Five Concerts, SEVEN DOLLARS EACH.

Can be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

## AUCTION SALES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CHARLES L. PERKINS and [illegible] against THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY and the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the [illegible] day of November, 1873, I, the undersigned, [illegible] named in said judgment, will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of November, instant, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the following described numbered first mortgage bonds of the Montclair Railway Company, with the interest coupons attached thereto, which were pledged and deposited with the plaintiffs as collateral security for the payment by the defendant, the Montclair Railway Company, of certain drafts in the complaint mentioned, viz.: Two hundred and seventy-two bonds of the Montclair Railway Company, executed under its corporate seal and attested by the signatures of its President and Secretary, bearing date the 1st day of September, 1870, each conditioned for the payment by the said the Montclair Railway Company to the [illegible] thereof of the principal sum of one hundred dollars on the 1st day of September, 1900, with interest thereon in the meantime at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in gold coin on the [illegible] days of March and September, in each year, on the presentation and delivery of the coupons for such interest thereunto annexed, the said bonds being first mortgage bonds of the said the Montclair Railway Company, and part of a series of bonds of said company to the value of two millions five hundred thousand dollars of like tenor, and of various amounts secured by a first lien or mortgage of the road and property of said company to Marcus L. Ward and Abram S. Hewitt, [illegible] which bonds are numbered as follows, that is to say: 3,370 to 3,385, both inclusive; 3,389 to 3,436, [illegible] inclusive; 3,437 to 3,474, both inclusive; 3,611 [illegible] 3,620, both inclusive; 3,658 to 3,660, both inclusive; 3,672 to 3,680, both inclusive; 3,721 to 3,724, [illegible] clusive; 3,725 to 3,740, both inclusive; 4,061 to 4,[illegible] both inclusive, and 4,107 to 4,178, both inclusive. Dated New-York, Nov. 21, 1873.

GEORGE W. DILLAWAY, [illegible]

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

### GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND MATERIALS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1873.

Will be sold at public auction at the [illegible] Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, (Schuylkill Arsenal,) commencing on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. [illegible] F. RODGERS, M. S. K., United States Army, a quantity of damaged and irregular army clothing and materials, consisting in part of

4,000 Flannel Shirts,
31,000 yards ¾ sky blue Kersey,
58,000 yards ¾ blue wool Flannel,
8,000 yards 6-4 blue wool Flannel,
4,400 yards ¾ white wool Flannel,
8,000 yards ¾ gray twilled Flannel,
19,000 yards Linings,
32,000 yards black Alpaca,

and various other articles, including a quantity of woolen, cotton, linen, and other cuttings, [illegible] about 20,000 feet of old lumber, sash, doors, &c. [illegible] an old frame tent-loft building, consisting of about 41,000 feet of lumber, sash, &c.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, or at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

L. C. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army.

### AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE.—WM. KENNELLY, auctioneer, will offer at public sale at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on Friday, Dec. 5, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, the right and privilege of keeping for one year a [illegible] Harlem River, under the bridge, at the end of [illegible]. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies [illegible] sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## PROPOSALS.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and [illegible] streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, and until [illegible] o'clock A. M., on said day, for repairs, &c. of [illegible] building on the rear of lot No. 66 Chrystie street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered.

ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
J. B. TAYLOR, M. D.,
HUGO GORSCH,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Dated New-York, Nov. 19, 1873.

### PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. [illegible]

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand [illegible] gallons of the best quality Winter-strained [illegible] Colza, or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications, [illegible] blank forms of which may be had [illegible] application to the Light-house Board, [illegible] house Inspector, Tompkinsville, [illegible] York; the Light-house Inspector [illegible] square, Boston, Mass.; and the [illegible] Detroit, Mich.

PROPOSALS [illegible]

[illegible]

# THANKSGIVING.

## HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED.

### BUSINESS QUITE SUSPENDED—GOOD CHEER FOR THE POOR AND SICK.

When the Pilgrim fathers, two centuries and a half ago, set apart one day in the year for thanksgiving to the great Father of all, they little thought their good example would be followed in the future by millions throughout the greater part of the North American continent. What was at first but purely a local celebration, confined to a small number, has become a national festival, in which all citizens of the great Republic are proud to participate. For the mercies vouchsafed to us during the past year we have special cause to be grateful. Our crops were good, and there never was so great a foreign demand for them as there was during the past season. The financial panic, brought about by no lack of prosperity in the farming or commercial circles, has, no doubt, created much depression in all kinds of business, but in the end the lessons taught by it will undoubtedly prove useful to business men, and will probably teach them to be more careful in their business transactions in the future. The day was appropriately observed throughout the City. Business was entirely suspended, and the "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street rested for the day. The public offices were all closed, and no business was transacted in any of the courts. In the morning, and also in the evening, religious services were held in most of the churches, and the inmates of our various charitable and public institutions were supplied with a substantial dinner. The targeteers and fantasticals were out as usual, and, on the whole, the day was spent in a pleasant and agreeable manner.

### THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

At the different institutions under the care of the Children's Aid Society, the day was celebrated with feasting and amusements of various kinds. [illegible] boys were supplied with an excellent dinner of turkey and pudding at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 49 Park-place, by the Superintendent, Mr. Charles O'Connor. In the evening several gentlemen interested in the welfare of the inmates of the institution called at the home and addressed the boys. Singing by the boys followed, and the evening was spent pleasantly. At the Girls' Lodging-house, No. [illegible] St. Mark's place, Mrs. E. S. Hurley, the Matron, provided a good dinner for forty-one young women. In the evening the girls assembled in the parlors of the institution, which were nicely arranged by Mrs. Hurley. Singing, music, and dancing were indulged in with a will, many of the inmates displaying considerable vocal and instrumental ability. The girls returned their hearty thanks for the pleasant reunion afforded them. The lads of the [illegible] Ward Boys' Lodging-house were supplied with a bountiful dinner of turkey and pudding by D. Willis James, Esq. The dinner was partaken of at 6 o'clock P. M., between [illegible] boys at that hour being seated at table. The lads came to their dinner with good appetites, and quickly disposed of numerous plates of palatable food. After the dinner was over, the boys sang several songs, being led by one of their number. They also sang with much spirit several Thanksgiving hymns, prepared for the occasion. Mr. Willis James being present, the boys insisted on a speech from him, and in response, he made a pleasant and instructive address. A large company of ladies and gentlemen were also present, who after dinner was over inspected the institution and complimented the matron for the neatness and good order everywhere manifested. The boys desired the reporter to state that yesterday was the happiest Thanksgiving they had ever experienced, and expressed their unanimous thanks to Mr. James for his kindness to them.

The Rivington Street Lodging-house was also the scene of unusual mirth and good feeling. Mr. Henry [illegible], to whom the boys have been indebted for many Thanksgivings past for a good dinner, surpassed all his former efforts in the abundant supply he provided for yesterday's repast. The dinner, consisting of roast turkey, cake, pies, and [illegible], was served at 7:30 o'clock, at which time [illegible] hungry boys were waiting to take their places at the tables. After the feast the boys gathered in the reception room, which had been handsomely decorated with beautiful flowers and plants, and listened to addresses from Wm. A. Booth, Henry E. [illegible], Dr. Lockwood, Dr. Perry, Mr. Mersell, and others. Mr. Cook also sang a number of humorous songs, which were loudly applauded by the boys, at the conclusion of the addresses. The boys gave a unanimous vote of thanks to the giver of the dinner, and concluded the exercises by singing "America." The house was crowded by the numerous friends of the institution, who were unstinted in their praise of the management and of the taste and skill displayed by the Superintendent, Mr. Geo. Calder.

### ST. LUKE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL HOME FOR THE AGED.

The inmates of the St Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females were yesterday entertained with a special Thanksgiving dinner. The home is situated at the corner of Madison avenue and Eighty-ninth street, and is supported by the various Protestant Episcopal churches of this City. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Isaac H. Tuttle, the Vice President in the home, after which the inmates sat down to dinner, which was spread on two long extension-tables in the commodious dining hall. Over fifty old ladies, whose average age was about seventy-five years each, sat down to the sumptuous repast. Among them was a Mrs. [illegible], who, if she be spared a few weeks longer, will reach her ninety-fourth year. Although so aged, she is capable of knitting and otherwise amusing herself. Another inmate, eighty-eight years of age, can work at embroidery without glasses, and is also possessed of every faculty. All yesterday seemed to be in the enjoyment of excellent health, and appeared heartily to relish the Thanksgiving dinner.

### AT THE HOWARD MISSION.

At the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, on the New Bowery, the day was celebrated in a becoming manner. Religious services commenced at 11:30 o'clock. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Theodore Cuyler and others, and interesting exercises were participated in by the children, under the direction of Superintendent L. M. [illegible]. Between 500 and 600 children were supplied with a good, substantial dinner at 2 o'clock. At [illegible] o'clock about 100 young women, connected with the Bible class, were entertained at dinner, and at [illegible] o'clock the young men's Bible class were provided with an excellent supper. About 150 to 200 of the mothers of the children, who are daily supplied with relief by the mission, were given a substantial dinner, and the celebration of the day was brought to an agreeable termination.

### HOME OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.

The old ladies in the home under the charge of the Sisters of the Holy Communion, at No. 330 [illegible] avenue, were yesterday entertained with a Thanksgiving dinner. Services were first performed in the adjoining church by Rev. Dr. Lawrence and Rev. Mr. Cornwall, after which the seventeen old ladies, varying from fifty to eighty-seven years of age, sat down, in company with some young people, to a table loaded with good things, the Sisters waiting on their aged companions. In addition to this, the Sisters gave a dinner to the girls in the adjoining school, and nearly [illegible] families were furnished in the school-room with sufficient food for a good dinner at their homes.

### ENTERTAINMENT OF THE GREENWICH LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

A Thanksgiving festival was given last night by the Greenwich Lodge, No. 40 I. O. O. F., in the Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton streets. The execution of the programme, which consisted of magic performances by Prof. C. B. Waterbury, and singing by the Idle Wild Glee Club, was very successful, and earned well-merited applause. A couple of comic songs, recited by Mr. [illegible] B. Armitage, caused great mirth among the audience. The music, executed by the pianist, Mr. J. [illegible] Gotham, contributed much to the general success of the entertainment.

### HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

At the Home of the Friendless, Thirtieth street, generous contributions of food had been sent from Washington Market, the St. Nicholas Hotel, and a number of other hotels, enabling the Directors of the home to extend the hospitality of the Thanksgiving table to about 400 boys and girls. In the afternoon the children gathered in the large hall of the institution, where a number of ladies and friends of the generous work had assembled, and listened to addresses by Rev. Dr. Ormiston and others.

### THE HOWARD MISSION.

At the Howard Mission the usual Thanksgiving dinner was given to the 600 children connected with the institution. The exercises were purposely made brief, so as to give the children a long holiday. During the day an interesting letter from Mr. Van [illegible] from Rome, was read to the children.

### [illegible] HOME FOR BOYS.

The Thanksgiving dinner at the Catholic Newsboys' Home, Nos. 53 and 55 Warren street, was enjoyed by about 160 boys. Rev. Father [illegible]goole, the Superintendent, assisted by [illegible] ladies and gentlemen, was in attendance, [illegible]

the dinner was concluded, speeches, recitations, and a variety of other exercises were enjoyed. A drama, acted by the boys, concluded the festivities of the day.

### THE ISLAND INSTITUTIONS AND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

At the Orphan Asylum and Nursery on Randall's Island, the children were entertained by Warden Stephens. The programme in the forenoon consisted of prayer and an address by the Warden, and hymns and songs by the girls and boys, assisted by the Randall's Island Band, after which a grand competition drill was given by the "Randall's Island Guard," numbering 250 boys. For dinner a generous supply of roast beef and vegetables was partaken of. In the evening an exhibition of the stereopticon was given by Prof. Felsbie. In the idiot department of the nursery, Matron Herbert provided a plentiful supply of roast beef and other eatables for those under her charge. At the House of Refuge the celebration of the day was commenced with services in the chapel, at which Chaplain Smith officiated and delivered a short address. For dinner, 518 boys of the institution were provided with plenty of good meats, cakes, raisins, and candies. Work was entirely suspended for the day, and the boys were allowed to indulge in foot-ball or any other games that pleased their fancy. The girls, too, had a good time, and in addition to a splendid dinner, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, were allowed to romp at pleasure. In the evening an entertainment with the magic lantern was afforded them. At the institutions on Blackwell's Island, with the exception of a slight addition to the usual fare, the day was not specially observed. The inmates of the Charity Hospital were treated to a grand concert in the evening. At Bellevue Hospital Thanksgiving was celebrated on Wednesday evening by a grand concert provided for the patients by Warden Brennan. It proved a most enjoyable affair.

### AT THE TOMBS.

The officer on duty at the outer door of the Tombs Prison yesterday was for several hours kept busily engaged in the reception of the numerous baskets containing turkey or other Thanksgiving cheer provided for many of the prisoners by friends and relatives outside. The luckless ones, however, who had no friends, or whose friends were too poor to purchase the materials of a feast, were obliged to be satisfied with the ordinary prison fare, as the authorities, contrary to previous custom, provided no Thanksgiving banquet. Warden Johnson availed himself of the holiday to institute a thorough search of the prison cells. In Sharkey's cell were discovered two steel saws of the finest temper ingeniously concealed in one of the laths of his cot. In conversation in regard to the escape of Sharkey, the Warden said that he entertained no doubt that it had been effected with the connivance of one or more of the keepers. Sharkey's gait in walking, he said, was so peculiar that no man acquainted with him could possibly make a mistake as to his identity.

### AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

At the Home for Little Wanderers, in the New Bowery, the regular Thanksgiving festivals took place. Nearly 600 children and grown persons were provided with dinner.

The children of the day nursery, Sunday-school, and free reading-room, amounting to about 600, and which is connected with St. Barnabas House in Mulberry street, were supplied with dinner, under the direction of one of the sisters. The mothers of the children in the nursery also received a good dinner. At 1 o'clock P. M. from 200 to 300 children were entertained at dinner at the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth street.

The inmates of the Home for Training Young Girls were furnished with a good dinner at the building of the association, on Seventh avenue.

At noon the girls in the Midnight Mission, on Greene street, were supplied with turkey, and an abundance of other good things.

At the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at One Hundred and Fifty-second street, a bounteous repast was served out, while at the various Homes for the Aged in the vicinity of Sixty-fifth street to Sixty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, and elsewhere, dinners were provided.

At the Sailor's Snug Harbor over 400 worn-out seamen were entertained with a Thanksgiving dinner, and the children enjoyed a holiday.

### AMONG THE GERMANS.

An organization of riflemen, composed of members of the Arion Society, celebrated the day by an excursion to the Lion Brewery Park, where a portion of the day was spent in rifle practice. During the afternoon a concert was given, for which an interesting programme had been prepared, and in the evening the festivities were concluded by a ball. Company F, of the Fifth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Bruer, gave its thirty-eighth annual ball at the Teutonia Assembly-rooms, last night, which was well patronized. At the Turn Hall in Spring street, the West-side Turnverein gave an exhibition of turner gymnastics, last night, which was followed by a prize distribution and a ball. In the afternoon an exhibition of the pupils of the Turn school took place, to whom the prizes were awarded in the evening. At the Union Assembly Rooms the German Social Club gave its eighth annual ball. The New-York Sing Academie, a leading German vocal and musical organization, celebrated its sixteenth anniversary by a musical soriee at the Turn Hall. The affair was largely attended by the friends of the organization. The cadets of the New-York Turnverein gave an exhibition drill at the armory of the Fifth Regiment, in Hester street, which attracted a large attendance of visitors.

### THE FANTASTICALS AND TARGET COMPANIES.

Thanksgiving would not be Thanksgiving without the Fantasticals, alias the ragamuffins, exhibited themselves in the streets and performed their accustomed pranks for the delectation of the youngsters throughout the City. These people turned out yesterday in good force, and in every variety of costume. The target companies were not at all behind-hand in turning out, and one could not travel half a dozen blocks without encountering one of them with the inevitable accompaniments of a flaming torch-light and a band of musicians that managed to make day and night hideous with their discordant strains. Each target company was invariably attended by a crowd of boisterous urchins, who cheered and shouted frantically, doubtless in the vain hope of drowning the music of the bands.

### THE VETERAN DINNER.

The dinner which was to be given to the disabled soldiers and sailors of the late war, at Robinson Hall, yesterday, has been postponed to Thursday, Dec. 4, in consequence of the illness of one of the principal officers expected to take part in the proceedings.

### THE LETTER-CARRIERS' BALL.

The New-York letter-carriers held their annual ball last evening in Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Hall. There was a large attendance. Among those present were Postmaster James and Assistants George W. Pierce and Forrester, of the Post Office.

### THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The day in Brooklyn was quietly celebrated in all the Protestant churches, and in some of the Roman Catholic churches special services were held. Business generally was suspended, and all the courts and public offices were closed. There was a noticeable falling off in the number of target companies and "fantasticals" in the streets. In the general joy the inmates of the various charitable institutions were not forgotten. At the Industrial Home, in South Third street, the regular inmates, thirty in number, and some sixty of the poor children who sleep at the houses of their parents, but attend the home in the day, were provided with a substantial dinner. At the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, on Atlantic avenue, the 247 children cared for by the managers of the institution, were treated to a magnificent dinner by Mr. Robbins, of Fulton Market. The Church Charity Foundation Society, on Albany avenue, corner of Herkimer street, is a diocesan institution under the care of Bishop Littlejohn. The inmates are mostly children from seven to twelve years of age. In the morning services were held in the chapel attached to the institution, and in the afternoon the inmates were treated to an excellent dinner. The inmates of the Sheltering Arms Nursery, a branch of the same society, were also given an opportunity to celebrate the day appropriately. The managers of the Howard (colored) Orphan Asylum, the Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, the Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, treated the inmates of their different institutions to a Thanksgiving dinner. The day was appropriately celebrated in the buildings of the Children's Aid Society, at No. 61 Poplar street, and No. 139 Van Brunt street.

### ON STATEN ISLAND.

There was an unusually large number of strangers on Staten Island yesterday, and, judging from the free manner in which money was spent, and the general appearance of cheerfulness and hilarity they exhibited, no one would have imagined that "hard times" prevailed. In all the churches appropriate services were conducted in the morning, and they were generally well attended. At St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, several airs were played on the chime of bells. Dr. Eccleston officiat[illegible] [illegible] and at St. Mary's Roman Catho[illegible] [illegible] Rev. Father Lewis [illegible] Sailors' Snug Harbor [illegible] the Superintendent with a sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner, and at the Seaman's Retreat, at Stapleton, 123 were regaled with turkey, &c., by the Superintendent, Mr. Edgar. At all the public institutions on the island, flags were displayed, adding to the general air of cheerfulness that prevailed. During the day several target excursions, with bands of music, paraded the streets, to the intense delight of the juveniles. At Pavilion Hill, the Tully Light Guards, eighty-one in number, under Capt. Sohm, assembled to compete for handsome prizes. The Moran Musketeers, from Brooklyn, and another company from New-York, were at Clifton Park, and two more companies patronized Elm Park. The Edgewater Ragamuffins, or Fantasticas, in every possible nondescript kind of dress, paraded the streets on horseback, creating intense amusement wherever they went. The Edgewater fire engines, Nos. 6, 7, and 9, paraded and had a friendly trial of skill, No. 7 coming off victorious.

### THE DAY IN NEW-JERSEY.

The day was observed as a general holiday in all the cities of New-Jersey. All the departments of public business were completely suspended, and the people enjoyed themselves in the usual manner. In the churches of the various denominations services were held, and were well attended. In Newark no papers were published, and business was generally suspended.

The inmates of the Boys' Lodging-house, on Market street, were regaled with an excellent dinner, after which short addresses were delivered by several of the managers of the institution. The inmates of the Orphan Asylum, to the number of seventy-one children, besides several invited guests, partook of an excellent dinner sent in by charitable persons. Two hundred and fifty prisoners at the jail received an extra dinner, as did the patients at St. Michael's Hospital. A large crowd were waiting at the depot in the afternoon, to see Gen. Smith, the Indian Agent, who had accepted an invitation extended by Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, President of the Industrial Institute, to attend the exhibition. He was accompanied by a party of twenty Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, a delegation which had been in Washington.

In Paterson business was also suspended.

In Elizabeth the streets were unusually gay, and the city appeared crowded with well-dressed, good-humored people. The firemen had a parade, the occasion being the reception by Excelsior Hook and Ladder Co. of Scotch Plains of their new truck. The inmates of the public institutions were treated to an extra dinner, and the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company drew off all the freight trains, in order to allow as many of their employes as possible a holiday.

In Jersey City the day was observed in the old-fashioned way, and guests for dinner parties were at a premium. Services were held in most of the churches in the morning. No newspapers were published, and all the public offices were closed. The children were disappointed because the vacation in the public schools was limited to yesterday, instead of extending to Monday morning, as has been customary. Several bands of boys and men, fantastically arrayed, paraded the streets during the day, and every available place for a ball was in use all night. The New-Jersey Schuetzen Corps had a festival at the Schuetzen Bark, which was attended by an immense concourse of Germans during the day and evening. Prizes amounting to $100 in cash, and $200 worth of poultry were distributed among the shooters.

In Hoboken and other places, the day was observed in a becoming manner. At South Orange the cornerstone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church was laid, when addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Hurst, D. D., Rev. C. N. Simms, D. D., and Rev. A. L. Brise, the Presiding Elder of the district, and others.

### *THE STATEN ISLAND SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.*

The Staten Island Shooting Association held their first annual festival at the Richmond Driving Park, near the New-Dorp Railway Station, yesterday. The day was all that could be desired by lovers of out-door sports, and the ferry-boats and cars were crowded with people going out of town to enjoy their brief holiday. As the distance from the club-house of the association to the park is nearly seven miles, and accessible only by stages and private conveyances, it was 11 o'clock before the festivities commenced. The amusements were a turkey match, pigeon match, and target shoting. A chicken match was also on the programme, but owing to the large number of contestants for the other prizes, the latter had to be dispensed with. The prizes in the turkey match were four large turkeys, to be shot with an ordinary rifle at a distance of 350 yards, and open to the public at large. Owing to the undulating surface of the ground, however, the distance was shortened 100 yards after several unsuccessful shots had been made. The first one was brought down by Mr. Charles Hart, and was the smallest of the four; the largest and last one was killed by Mr. C. E. Doritz, a non-member of the association. The great attraction was the pigeon match, to be contested by members of the association only, the capital prize being a handsome silver medal. Many other prizes of minor importance were also awarded, and the poorest shot received a leather medal, in the form of a Greek cross. The birds were placed in three traps, at a distance of twenty-one yards from the marksman, and four feet apart. Each contestant had five shots, and to score a shot must kill his bird on the wing, as it was let loose from one of the three traps. Some very good marksmanship was developed, but up to 2 o'clock, when dinner was announced, no one had won the silver medal. A good substantial dinner was furnished the members at the club-house belonging to the Driving Park, and owing to the large number present, three extra tables had to be set, and it was 3:30 before the games recommenced. At 5 o'clock Mr. Decker had shot five birds, and as it was nearly dark, the party adjourned to the club-house barroom, where the prizes were awarded, Mr. Decker receiving the silver medal, and Mr. Hammond, having made his five shots without hitting a bird, received the leather medal amid uproarious applause. As there was some dispute as to the proper disposition of the other prizes, it was decided to meet on Monday next at 10 A. M., when the balance of the prizes will be awarded. The man-target was open to the public at large, by paying an admittance fee of twenty-five cents, each furnishing his own rifle, distance 600 feet; the money received to be divided among the winning contestants as prizes. The association has been organized about five months, and numbers about 200 members, all citizens of Port Richmond and vicinity.

### *ATTEMPTED MURDER AND ROBBERY OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER.*

A most daring highway robbery, which narrowly escaped resulting in a murder, occurred at the corner of Nassau and John streets at a late hour on Tuesday night. About 11 o'clock on that night Mr. John Dean, a Custom-house officer, was on his way home to Jersey City, and on reaching the corner of Nassau and John streets he was confronted by a party of five ruffians, one of whom struck him on the head with some blunt instrument, rendering him insensible. They then tore from his shirt-bosom a valuable diamond stud, took his wallet containing a few dollars, and then pitched him down a steep flight of stairs. Dean knew nothing further until he found himself in the Centre Street Hospital the next morning, and from thence he was removed to his home in Cherry Lane, West End, Jersey City. Mr. Dean sustained a fracture of the right arm, and his head and face were cut and bruised in a most shocking manner.

### *JEALOUSY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.*

A Mexican named Paul Hernandez, an employe at the St. James Hotel, West End, Jersey City, was yesterday committed to prison by Justice Schackleton, on a charge of having assaulted, with intent to kill, Patrick McBride, who also works at the same establishment. The motive of the assault was jealousy. Mr. Waite, the door-keeper of the Third Precinct Station-house, who was formerly a keeper in Sing Sing Prison, recognized Hernandez as an old State Prison convict. In 1857 he was tried in New-York for murder, and was convicted of manslaughter, and served five years in State Prison, coming out in 1862, since which time he states that he has traveled throughout the Western and Southern States.

### *AN AFRICAN REPUBLIC.*

A company of freedmen from Georgia embarked on Wednesday evening from this port, by the Jasper, for Liberia, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. It is understood that 3,000 more are to be forwarded at an early date. The African Republic was founded by American philanthropy, and a good deal of interest is felt in the success of the present expedition. The vessel chartered for the voyage belongs to Yates & Porterfield, of No. 115 Wall street. Up to a late hour last evening she was lying off the Battery, and will clear the bar this morning.

### *PERSONAL.*

Hon. Luke P. Poland, member of Congress, of Vermont, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Lieut. Commander A. H. Wright, United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Pedro De Vargas, of the Spanish Legation, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Hon. James M. Pendleton, member of Congress, of Rhode Island, is at the Windsor Hotel.

J. M. Bellew, of England, and George B. Hibbard, of Buffalo, are at the Brevoort House.

Commander R. F. R. Lewis, and Commander James E. Jouett, United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Theodore D. Woolsey, late President of Yale College, and Assemblyman Willard Johnson, of Fulton, N. Y., are at the Everett House.

Hon. R. C. Parsons, member of Congress, of Ohio, and Hon. John Ganson, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Shaw, of Rochester, and Chief Engineer W. H. Shock, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Paymaster G. P. Ihrie, United States Army; Yung Ayow, Yeh Shootung, Chan Laisun, and Chin [illegible], Chinese Commissioners of Education, are at the [illegible] House.

# WALL STREET TOPICS.

## *A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.*

Wall street was closed up as completely as on Sunday, yesterday. There were no bids for stocks, nor offers to sell in the Stock Exchange, the only occupants of that ordinarily busy mart being scrubbers and watchmen. The brokers who have shouted themselves hoarse lately, generally staid at home and put their tonsils in a more comfortable state by a discussion of Thanksgiving turkey, with the usual accompaniments. There can be little doubt that Thanksgiving was appreciated by them in an unusual degree, particularly as the previous fortnight has been eventful by a gradual wiping out of the effects of the panic. The recovery so far has been moderate and substantial. There have been no fitful movements not warranted by the financial condition of the street, and no formation of cliques has tended to give a ficticious value to securities. So far the advance in prices has been rather behind than ahead of monetary improvement, and every encouragement is offered to investors who have disregarded the panic and held on to their stocks. By the action of the banks on Tuesday in tabling the proposed reform regulations, the chief obstacle in the way of recovery from the effects of the panic was removed, and no reason is at hand why the market should not go back to the former figures. All new railroad projects are quashed, and will not be likely to revive for years. The money which would have been called for in their construction must now seek opportunities for investment in the development of established lines of communication, where it will not command so high a rate of interest. It will, however, be much safer, and the experience of the panic has demonstrated the fact that in times of financial disturbance only old railroad corporations can meet their obligations. The lines of railroad running out and ending in the prairies have not proved profitable, and it will be necessary for immigration to develop the resources of the land much more than it has as yet, before any considerable railroad extension will be warranted. Mr. Thomas Scott's and Jay Cooke's enterprises will be likely to languish if people invest their money according to good judgment, and the lessons of the panic cannot fail to prove salutary. It will be necessary for the Union Pacific to pay a large interest upon its stock and bonds before a second line to San Francisco is thought of. When the country is so thickly settled that existing lines of communication are inadequate to care for the business of the people, roads will be constructed by parties who need them. Money can be used far more profitably in promoting immigration at present than in running lines of iron through barren and unpopulated sections of the West.

It is certain that confidence in the ability of the banks to pay is being rapidly restored, and the best proof is that they are steadily gaining in their reserves. People who rushed wildly to their depositories, and drew their money, a few weeks ago, are now as eager to return it; and investors who parted with their holdings when the market was dropping one per cent. an hour, are now trying to obtain what they sold out, "to make themselves whole." The banks are now beyond the reach of danger, and there is no doubt but that in a short time money will become a drug. The great call for currency to support "wild-cat" schemes has been completely quashed, and the uses to which it will now be put are fewer and more safe. The manufacturing establishments which announced that they would suspend work for the Winter, are in the majority of instances taking back their help and preparing for resumption. Legitimate business is reviving, but that of a questionable nature is dead.

The large amounts of money now being expended by the Government in preparations for war, cannot fail to improve business throughout the country, and will give a healthy stimulus to all branches of trade. The $44,000,000 reserve has been largely drawn upon, and from present indications may be made a part of the permanent circulation of the country. While inflation is to be dreaded, there seems to be no doubt that more currency, either of greenbacks or gold, is necessary to transact the business of the nation; the trade centres are so far removed that an amount of money which would be more than sufficient to meet the requirements of Great Britain at certain seasons of the year, will not transact our business. With a larger amount of money in circulation it will be out of the power of unscrupulous speculators to derange the finances of the country by locking up greenbacks at the season of the year when crops begin to move. War or no war, it is now certain that more greenbacks will come into circulation, and the effect is naturally to restore confidence and make money easy. This, of course, gives buoyancy to the stock market, and lends strength to the advance in prices in Wall street.

There is considerable discussion as to the stock dividend which is likely to be declared on Western Union. The company, it is understood, now has about $7,200,000 of its own stock bought and paid for. Commodore Vanderbilt and his friends who are heavy holders of Western Union, costing with interest about par, are said to be in favor of an immediate division of this surplus among the stockholders in the shape of a special dividend. Some of the Directors who were compelled to "slaughter" their stock during the panic, and who have not yet repurchased it, are in favor of a five per cent. semi-annual dividend, beginning on Jan. 1. The matter will probably be determined next week. The Commodore's friends say that he is firmly resolved to carry out his programme, and that as he controls a majority of the board he will be likely to succeed. Western Union, under the information emanating from some of the Directors, is the chief speculative stock on the Exchange. Leading operators are confident that the stock will go to ninety before the 1st of January. All of the good railroad stocks on the lists of the Exchange are rapidly advancing in price, and their progress is an exact reflex of the monetary and financial situation.

### *A SCHOOL-BOY MURDER.*

A scholar in one of the public schools of Macon, Ga., killed a playmate at noon recess on the 21st inst. It seems that John Wall and Thomas Howard, in company with other lads, were engaged in a game of ball, when they had a dispute over the game, then a scuffle, and, finally, both grew angry and a fight ensued. Howard struck Wall with a brick-bat, and the latter drew a knife and inflicted three wounds upon Howard. There was a slight wound in the neck. In his back, on the left of the spine, was another wound which penetrated to the cavity, producing internal hemorrhage. This was a mortal wound. The third wound was in the left thigh, a few inches below the groin, which penetrated to and severed the femoral artery. This, in all probability, was the wound which was the immediate cause of the death of the lad. Howard, after being cut, climbed up the embankment, and walked some twenty feet toward the school-house, when he sank to the ground, and told his playmates to run for a doctor. These were the last words he spoke, as he expired in a few minutes, probably in less than five minutes after the cutting was done. The bleeding from this wound in the thigh was most profuse, and by it the boy could be distinctly tracked from the place where the cutting was done to where he fell and expired. As soon as the cutting was over Wall disappeared from the ground, and has not been seen since. It is supposed he went to his home, which is about two and a half miles in the country, near the Jones County line. Howard was a lad about sixteen years old, and lived in East Macon with his mother, who is a widow. Wall is about the same age of Howard. He is a son of Mr. Brad. Wall, who is dead, and a grandson of Mr. John Low, one of the most respectable citizens of the county. He had been in the school but a short time, and was regarded as a quiet and peaceable lad.

### *FOUR SETS OF TWINS.*

A Pennsylvania paper gives the following: "Mrs. Sally Taylor, in Westtown Township, is the grandmother of eight twin grandchildren, which fact we regard as remarkable. These four sets of twins are divided among her children as follows: Elizabeth Williams, wife of Gideon Williams, in Birmingham Township, is the proud mother of two sets, the first being girls, the second boys. Jane, wife of Washington Yearsley, residing in Westtown Township, has one set of spanking boys, and the other and last pair (a boy and a girl) belong to and bask in the happy smiles of Mrs. Stephen Taylor, of this borough."

### *THE CALIFORNIA WHEAT TRADE.*

The San Francisco *Alta* in a recent issue says: "During the twelve months ending with October the value of wheat which left this port mainly for England, was, in round numbers, twenty millions of dollars, quite equal to, if not exceeding, the value of gold raised in the State in the same period of time. As a matter of course, this vast trade, grown up since [illegible], when it commenced, [illegible] capital [illegible] character of the trade, or the mode in which the grain is marketed. The old solid cash system, which characterized operations, shows signs of innovations not for the better. Where so much wealth changes hands, a thousand schemes spring into action for the appropriation of a portion of it, and speculation becomes rife. The results are not healthy. In this very prosperous year a cancer eats deep into the profits, and, possibly, of the $20,000,000 worth sold, one million has been lost by pursuing a wrong system."

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## *NEW-YORK.*

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, there were ninety-seven cases on the returns, of which seventy-five were committed. The amount of fines paid during the day was $70.

The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, which left Liverpool on Nov. 15 and Queenstown on Nov. 16, reached this port yesterday with tidings fresher by two days than those previously at hand.

Hon. Bradford L. Prince, Chairman of the Committee on Canals of the State Legislature, will deliver a lecture this evening before the New-York Liberal Club, in Plimpton Hall, on "Transportation."

During an altercation with an unknown man in the liquor store, Forty-first street and Fourth avenue, early yesterday, James McCullagh, of No. 227 East Forty-first street, was stabbed in the side and severely injured.

Ella Benson, a young colored woman, was arrested by Detective Field yesterday morning, on complaint of Henry Conklin, of No. 20 Vestry street, for stealing a gold watch, value $200. She was locked up in Central Office.

Yesterday Justice Sherwood committed John Smith, of No. 28 Little Twelfth street, in default of $500 bail, for snatching a pocket-book, containing $4, from Wm. Surre, of No. 239 West Sixteenth street, and attempting to run away with it.

Daniel Mulligan and Henry Best, two young roughs, residing at No. 226 West Twenty-second street, broke into the saloon No. 36 East Houston street, early yesterday morning, and were slightly stabbed by Ignacio Androbondi, the proprietor, and Paletro Allessandro, the bartender, who were both arrested and locked up.

## *BROOKLYN.*

John McCauley, No. 54 Wolcott street, and John Curnow, corner of Conover and Elizabeth streets, were arrested yesterday morning for keeping their liquor stores open after 1 P. M.

Patrick Ennis, a driver on one of the Gates avenue cars, was thrown from the front platform and dangerously injured yesterday. The accident was occasioned by the horses taking fright.

Wm. Campbell broke into the church at the corner of Classon and Atlantic avenues, yesterday. He was arrested in the act, and, when taken to the station-house, said he had no home, and broke into the church because he wanted a place to sleep.

## *WESTCHESTER COUNTY.*

A secret investigation of the alleged ring fraud in the Board of Trustees of Morrisania, which was brought to light about a week ago, is now in progress, and it is believed, from outside sources of information, that it will result in some spicy developments being made.

The Yonkers Mercantile Protective Association have commenced advertising for sale the accounts of all delinquent customers. It is understood that one of the latter contemplates instituting a suit for libel against his creditor, two New-Yorkers having had to pay handsome damages (one of them $10,000) for pursuing a similar course against debtors.

## *LONG ISLAND.*

On Monday next the crews of the various life-saving stations on the coast will go into their Winter quarters. This service is now very thoroughly organized on the island, and is in a more effective condition than ever before, great care having been exercised in the selection of the men as regards both ability and trustworthiness.

The rot is affecting the potato crop at the east end of the island to such an extent that the farmers are glad to sell at from thirty-five to forty cents a bushel rather than keep them on hand with the risk of total loss. The cabbage and turnip crops are very heavy and remarkably fine, and the corn crop has turned out much better than was expected early in the season.

The Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County have decided to give the full amount of the Kelsey reward to the two boatmen, John Franklin and William Ludlam, who discovered the remains supposed to be those of Charles G. Kelsey in Oyster Bay Harbor, provided they will enter into bonds to return the money to the county should Kelsey ever be discovered to be alive. Franklin and Ludlam have not yet decided whether or not to accept the money upon those terms.

## *NEW-JERSEY.*

The skating was excellent at Lake View, in Passaic County, yesterday.

The Newark Industrial Exhibition was crowded yesterday from morning till night, and it is estimated that at least 16,000 persons visited the place during the day and evening. The attendance was much larger than on any previous day since its opening.

Hermann Krull, alias Henry Koewing, formerly of No. 268 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, will be arraigned before the Union County Grand Jury to-day on a charge of attempting to murder his wife, the woman whom it will be remembered was found in a dying condition in the suburbs of Elizabeth a few weeks ago, and who nearly perished from loss of blood, which flowed from several wounds inflicted by the would-be assassin. The evidence against Krull is damaging, and there is no doubt but that he will be indicted.

### *ABD-EL-KADER.*

The following interesting sketch of the late Abd-el-Kader appears in the London *Times* of Nov. 12: "The shadow of a great name has passed away. For more than a quarter of a century it has been no more than a shadow, and the present generation finds some difficulty in realizing the fact that Abd-el-Kader disquieted Paris and challenged all the might of France in the reign of Louis Philippe. One-and-twenty years ago, however, the state of things was already so changed that the Prince President, a few weeks before his assumption of the Imperial Crown, was able to perform a dignified act of grace without any practical risk, by decreeing the release of the once dreaded Emir. Since that time Abd-el-Kader has lived a retired and peaceful life in his Eastern exile. During his later years Abd-el-Kader enjoyed a considerable pension from the French Government, and his sympathies were understood to have turned altogether aside from his early aspirations for independence. He had, indeed, been so thoroughly converted as to feel a keen interest in the fortunes of the nation which had conquered him. When he was received as a guest in Paris, he took apparent delight in the society of his conquerors, and he is said to have been deeply moved by the calamities which overtook, three years ago, the dynasty that had given him freedom and a princely welcome. The agony of France during 1871 was complicated by an insurrection of the Kabyles, and if this movement had grown more formidable, the intervention, on the side of France, of Abd-el-Kader, whose name was still a power with his countrymen, would have been probably solicited, and would have been, no doubt, as successful as it would have been cheerfully used.

"The history of the French conquest of Algeria is in substance the record of the conflict which Abd-el-Kader waged almost single-handed against the foremost military nation of Europe. Born of a family celebrated for sanctity, erudition, and illustrious descent, Abd-el-Kader was bred in all the wisdom of the 'Marabouts,' and inherited a potent influence, partly political and partly religious, over the hot-blooded tribes of his kindred. While he was yet a child he made the pilgrimage to the City of the Prophet, which gave him a claim to the title of 'Hadji.' Afterward he studied all which Arab philosophy reckons to be worth guarding of human wisdom in the schools of Egypt and Morocco, and he had already won a high reputation when the invasion of Algiers by the French finally broke the power of the Turkish Deys and the military oligarchy which upheld them. The expulsion of the Dey and his Janissaries was not regretted by the Arab population, whom they had cruelly oppressed; but, unfortunately, 'the soldiers of civilization,' as an eminent French writer designated Marshal Bourmont's conquering force, wielded 'the holy bayonets of France' with very little regard for justice or mercy. The Kabyles and Bedouins were irritated beyond bearing by the *espionage* and the multiplied formalities of the centralized system of administration introduced after the Revolution of July. The cry arose that the foreigners were aiming at the destruction of the faith, and after months of spasmodic struggles Abd-el-Kader put himself openly at the head of the 'Holy War' in the Province of Oran. He was then only 24 years of age.

"The fatal ferocity and violence to which the Duke of Rovigo resorted for the suppression not only of open rebellion, but of suspected dissatisfaction and disorder, drove the Arabs and Kabyles to madness, Abd-el-Kader, in his stronghold at Mascara, grew stronger every day, and even entered into a secret alliance with the Sultan of Morocco, having as its aim the complete expulsion of the French from Africa. In 1834 he had grown so strong that, after two pitched battles, in which the French suffered severely, the latter thought it expedient to recognize the Emir as an almost independent ruler in Oran. He, however, had no intention of keeping the peace, and in 1835, when his power had been acknowledged by the whole of Western Algeria, he again encountered the French [illegible] Gen. [illegible] Abd-el-Kader [illegible] wind of 20,000 Arab horsemen, and suffered a shameful defeat. Immense and instant efforts to repair the disaster were undertaken by France, and Marshal Clausel with an overwhelming force marched against Mascara, the Emir's stronghold, which he burnt to the ground. But he inflicted no real loss on Abd-el-Kader, whose light-armed troopers seemed to be everywhere to strike, and yet themselves to evade every blow. Clausel was succeeded in the command by a much greater soldier, Marshal Bugeaud, who was soon compelled to admit the futility of the French tactics. A new treaty was concluded in May, 1837, by which the Emir acknowledged formally the suzerainty of France, but was, *en revanche*, recognized as ruler of all Western Algeria except half a dozen cities and the fruitful plain of the Metidia.

"For more than two years there was peace between the French and Abd-el-Kader. The former were engaged in the conquest of Constantine; the latter in the augmentation and consolidation of his military force. War broke out again in October, 1839, and Abd-el-Kader swept upon the French power with a ferocious resolution and resistless energy paralleled only by Hyder Ali's famous descent upon the Carnatic or the revolt of the Sepoy Army in Bengal. The whole fabric of French authority was shattered in an hour, and the European population found no safety, no centre of strength, save in the walled cities and the intrenched camps. The valor of the European troops was signally displayed; but the Arabs were not driven back to their mountainous deserts till in 1841 Bugeaud returned to the seat of war with full powers, large reinforcements, and a desperate purpose. Then began that terrible warfare which has won for the Algerian veterans of France a doubtful fame. An army of 100,000 men, trained in the newest school of civilized war, and armed with all the resources of modern science, flung themselves on the brave but undisciplined Arabs. Scruples of mercy and tenderness were energetically cast aside, and the determination to strike terror into the rebels at whatever cost to humanity was proclaimed by Generals and eagerly accepted by soldiers. Over the darker deeds of that furious struggle history would willingly throw a vail; but justice may be done to the gallantry of Bugeaud's army and to the vigor of its commander. Abd-el-Kader fought obstinately and bravely for empire and independence, but his power was steadily beaten down. One by one his strongholds were wrested from him: his army melted, or rather was worn away, and before Bugeaud had been a twelvemonth in Algeria he had driven the Emir over the frontier into Morocco. The Moorish Sultan was jealous of the French power, and aided Abd-el-Kader to raise another army, with which he twice invaded the Algerian territory. He was defeated, however, both by Gen. Bedeau and the Duc D'Aumale, and, though for some years he carried on a sort of guerrilla war on the borders, his hopes rapidly sank. Bugeaud resolved to put an end to the Moorish intervention, and his invading army decisively defeated the Sultan on the Isly, in August, 1844. A treaty was the result, the terms including the expulsion of Abd-el-Kader from Morocco. Three years later, in spite of dauntless and desperate struggles, the troops of Gen. Lamoricière succeeded in hunting down the fallen chief, who surrendered on the condition that he was to be allowed to retire into exile in Egypt or Syria.

"The Duc D'Aumale was Governor General of Algeria when this capture was made. It is painful to be obliged to record that the conditions conceded by Gen. Lamoricière when Abd-el-Kader surrendered were broken by the French Government for "reasons of State." The Emir was removed with extraordinary precautions first to Toulon, thence to Fort Laimague, from that to Pau, and lastly to the beautiful Castle of Amboise, on the Loire. In the last-mentioned fortress he remained till his release by the Prince President in 1852. Having bound himself by oath upon the Koran not to conspire against the French dominion in Africa, Abd-el-Kader was permitted to reside at Brussa in Anatolia, and since the destruction of that city by an earthquake he lived quietly at Constantinople and Damascus. He employed his influence with useful effect in mitigating the outbreak of Mohammedan fanaticism in the Lebanon when the Druses burst upon their Maronite neighbors. Indeed, in his exile he showed none of the restlessness and enthusiasm which distinguished his early career, and that might, in more favorable circumstances, have made him a conqueror, a ruler, and the founder of a dynasty."

### *FALL OF AN ACROBAT.*

The Baltimore *Gazette* gives the following account of an accident which befell Ollo Zumara, a tight-rope performer, at a minor theatre in that city, on Monday night last: "His performance constituted a special feature of the bill for the evening, and he had won the repeated applause of the house, and was in the act of ending his rôle when an accident occurred which proved a serious one. His concluding feat was to have been a somersault from the rope which was elevated at about twelve feet from the stage, and he attempted it, but, to the surprise of all present, he failed, and instead of lighting upon his feet fell heavily upon the back of his head. A number of the performers, including the Japanese, rushed to his assistance, and he was borne behind the scenes insensible. Mr. Edeson came forward and explained to the audience that it was supposed that M. Zumara had been seized with a sudden dizziness, and had lost control of himself at the last moment. His injuries were of a serious character. Medical attention was summoned, and the proper efforts made to restore him to consciousness."

### *FOREIGN MARKETS.*

LONDON, Nov. 27—6 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼; for the account, 93⅜. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 96⅞; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 91⅞. Erie Shares, 36¾. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,065,000 during the past week. The Bank of England rate has been reduced to 6 ₱ cent. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 4½ ₱ cent.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 27.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Rentes closed at 58f. 65c. There was no increase of specie in the Bank of France during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—6 P. M.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 8½d.@8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d.@9d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 7,700 bales were American. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Sales of Cotton on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, 8½d.@8 9-16d.; do. do., November and December, 8 9-16d.; do. do., October and November, 8½d. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable December or January, 8½d.

LONDON, Nov. 27—6 P. M.—Petroleum, 12¾d. for Refined.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 12¼@12½ reals ₱ arroba. Exchange quiet and firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 63 premium; Short Sight, 68@69 premium; Short Sight, gold, 82 premium; on London, 94@95 premium; on Paris, 73@74 premium.

[Advertisement.]

THE PANIC IS OVER!—Confidence is growing stronger. Business is improving. Money is becoming plentier. And KNOX's stylish hats and magnificent furs are selling with great rapidity. Don't forget that KNOX's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Six pints of Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator and sample bottle of Pain Paint sent by express for $5. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 181 Chatham square.

### *PASSENGERS SAILED.*

*In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.*—Mrs. Fleetwood and infant, C. D. Wilbur, F. S. McCausland, John H. Ruwe, N. P. Norman, John M. Ruwe, wife, infant, and nurse, James Mac, James Gurry, Mrs. B. C. Weeks, Wm. Burns, Hugh Connell, P. Rogers, John Burns, R. Benner, J. Y. Howie, H. McInnes, wife, and son, Mrs. C. Ruckert, John A. Buck and wife, John T. McKleer, P. Garan, Mrs. J. P. Gilson, infant, and nurse, J. G. Burpee, Erman Tobinski, Nicholas Kiely, Henry Sharp.

### *PASSENGERS ARRIVED.*

*In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.*—A. Taylor, G. M. Taylor, Miss R. B. Shields, Miss H. Shields, Miss Cook, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Shaw and daughter, J. W. King, Mr. Teuge, Mr. and Mrs. Dietrech, Mrs. Duncan and son, Miss Duncan, Mrs. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Morgan, Mrs. Tilden, Mrs. Paysen, O. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Potter, three children, two nurses, and two Misses Potter, Dr. R. C. Dean, W. Scott Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Brooks, J. Williams, Mrs. D. P. Morgan, maid, child, and infant, Mr. Hannay, W. H. Shock, Mrs. Duncan's man and maid servants, Dr. J. J. Henna, Mr. Macmartin, Miss Macmartin, Miss H. Macmartin, Miss Muller and maid, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Cook, Mrs. Blackford, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Van Horn, Sister Otelles, Sister Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, W. C. Bevan, John Enders, Jr., C. J. Ridgeway, David Lamb, Mr. Hammond, Rev. Bishop Foster, C. C. Beerey, W. C. Christian, James Pannell, Rev. John McDonell, Mr. Langlory, C. Turck, Louis Weddegin, Mr. and Mrs. Rule, Leon Gotz, Ed. Beadon, J. P. Thompson, Miss Mary Heath, Mr. and Miss Phalen, A. Lion, W. W. Woodhull, C. K. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Miss [illegible] and two Misses [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. J. L. [illegible], Col. and Mrs. Stone, Miss D. E. Gannon and maid, Mrs. Jas. [illegible], Miss Karr, Mr. and Mrs. Sexton, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Godey, Harry Godey, J. S. [illegible], Miss A. Whielden, Mrs. Proctor, J. N. Platt, P. [illegible], Mr. Grange, P. Proctor, E. K. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lewis, infant and maid, Hy. A. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Parsons, A. J. Pollard, and 190 in steerage.

### *MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.*

Sun rises.....7:01 | Sun sets.....4:35 | Moon sets.12:24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...2:01 | Gov. Island...2:50 | Hell Gate..4:[illegible]

## *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 27.

### *ARRIVED.*

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool Nov. 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 123 cabin and 190 steerage passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Nov. 19, lat. 49 33, lon. 31 56, passed bark Addie McAdam, hence for Havre; 23d, lat. 42 02, lon. 56 33, bark Jeffrey, bound E.; 26th, at 3:20 P. M., 200 miles E. of Sandy Hook, bark Mary Lawton, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Ardrossan, for Boston; 27th, at 4:20 A. M., 100 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with a Cardiff steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship Panita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Bark Jonas Reating, (Dan.,) Moller, Hamburg 64 ds., with empty barrels to Funch, Edye & Co. Had variable weather.

Bark Schiller, (Ger.,) Wischusen, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Sunshine, Clark, Leith 92 ds., with coal to Metropolitan Gas-light Co.—vessel to Wm. Nelson, Jr.

Bark Mattea, (Aust.,) Cosulich, London 33 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Lepanto, (of Boston,) Smith, Grand Turk's, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to H. J. Russell & Bros.—vessel to master. Left in port schr. Lizzie H. Simmons, for San Domingo Nov. 14.

Bark Mary, (of Lunneburg, N. S.,) Hines, Sydney, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to the Manhattan Gas-light Co.

Brig Clytie, (of Searsport,) Dowe, East Harbor, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Left brig San Carlos, for Gloucester in 3 ds.; bark Mary Rideout, for New-York in 4 ds.

Brig Albatros, (Norw.,) Olsen, Glasgow 49 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Tetens and Bockmann.

Schr. Minnie Cronan, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Collins, Aux Cayes 14 ds., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Fisher & Co.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Watts, Wareham.

Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Boker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Koret, Bennett, Gardiner, with lumber to order.

Schr. M. Sewal, ——, Sydney, C. B., with coal to order.

Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. H. Worthington, Perry, Newport.

Schr. Maud Mallock, Norwood, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. M. Nevins, Rowlang, Brookhaven.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Union, Hurst, Pawtucket.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, Newport.

Schr. Geo. P. Triggs, Linckin, Gloucester, with fish to Geo. P. Triggs.

Schr. Horizon, Lect, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. H. Tripp, Nickerson, Chatdom.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paull, Taunton.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. W. Anderson, Anderson, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light N. N. E.; hazy.

### *SAILED.*

Steam-ships Silesia, for Hamburg; City of New-York, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

### *BY TELEGRAPH.*

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The steamers Hercules and Rattlesnake have arr. here from Philadelphia, and the steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Nov. 27.—Arr. steamer Flag, from Boston; brig Sam. Welsh, from Philadelphia; schrs. G. W. Andrews and Nellie Starr, from Boston, and Thomas Sherman, from Baltimore.

Off this port, bark Persia, from Pictou, N. S.

Sld. steamers Georgia, for New-York, and Sea Gull, for Baltimore, and bark Frey, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 27.—Passed in for Baltimore bark Valkion; schr. Ocean Lilly; barks Greece, from Cork, and Manitou, from Cardenas; ship from Boston in ballast.

Arr. bark Amelia, from Baltimore, for Cork, leaking.

Passed out, barks Corringa, for Bremen; Amey and Blaney Brothers, for Cork; G. Cralloch, for Liverpool; Sampson, for Falmouth; Holmstrand, for [illegible]; Glance, for Bermuda; Abbie Allen; schrs. M. G. Reed, for Aspinwall; Lookout.

Also arr. ship Arlington, for Norfolk; brig Lizzie Kimball, from Philadelphia, for Norfolk.

### *SPOKEN, &c.*

By bark Albatross, Oct. 22, lat. 40 30, lon. 18 [illegible], spoke bark Arfacaud, (Aust.,) from Cork, for New-York. Nov. 15, lat. 27 05, lon. 72 35, brig Melitus, (Norw.,) from Seville, for Wilmington, N. C.

By pilot-boat Fannie, No. 17, Nov. 25, 30 miles S. S. E. of the Highland, ship Arlington, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Dordt, and was ordered to Norfolk.

### *LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE BY CABLE.*

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The following are the latest departures and arrivals of vessels in the American trade:

Sld. for American ports, City of Chester, (steamer;) Olympus, (steamer;) Thomas Dunham, [illegible], Mary Bangs, Helios, Ludwig Heyn, Aristides.

Arr. from American ports, [illegible], (steamer;) [illegible], Romance, Stagnelle, Grace, William, Anna, Peter Maxwell, Themis, Shunlee, Rising Sun.

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IS MAKING PREPARATION FOR THE
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FANS, BONBONNIERES, CHATELAINES, [illegible]
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Tortoise-Shell Jewelry, Bronzes, &c.,
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